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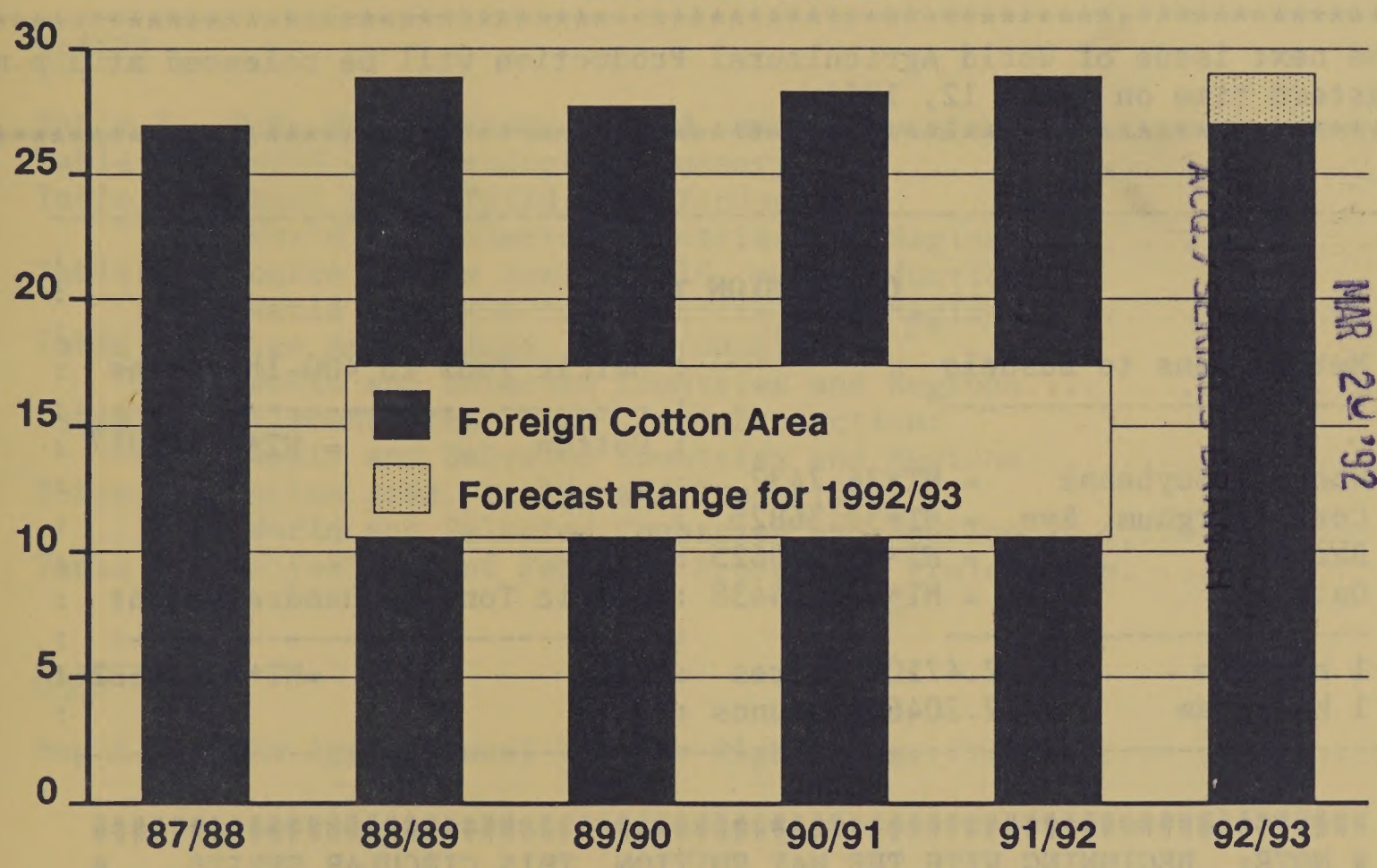
Foreign
Agricultural
Service

Circular Series
WAP 2-92
February 1992

World Agricultural Production

1992/93 Forecast of Foreign Cotton Area

Million Hectares



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Production Articles This Month...

- Foreign Cotton Area
- World Rapeseed
- Malaysian Palm Oil
- Former USSR Cotton
- Syrian Agricultural Overview
- European Forestry Situation
- Deciduous Fruit and Table Grape Situation

This report draws on information from USDA's global network of agricultural attaches and counselors, official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, and results of office analysis. Estimates of U.S. acreage, yield, and production are from USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board, except where noted. Text and numbers in this report are based on unrounded data and detail may not add to totals because of rounding. This report reflects official USDA estimates released in World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE-263), February 11, 1992.

This report was prepared by the Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division (PECAD), FAS/USDA, Washington, D.C. 20250. Further information may be obtained by writing to the division or by calling (202) 720-0888 or by FAX (202) 720-8880.

 * The next issue of World Agricultural Production will be released at 3 p.m. *
 * eastern time on March 12, 1992. *

:		:	
:	CONVERSION TABLE		:
:		:	
:		:	
:	Metric Tons to Bushels	:	Metric Tons to 480-lb. Bales
:	-----	:	-----
:		:	Cotton = MT*4.592917
:	Wheat & Soybeans = MT*36.7437	:	
:	Corn, Sorghum, Rye = MT*39.36825	:	
:	Barley = MT*45.929625	:	
:	Oats = MT*68.894438	:	Metric Tons to Hundredweight
:	-----	:	-----
:	1 hectare = 2.471044 acres	:	Rice = MT*22.04622
:	1 kilogram = 2.204622 pounds	:	

 # NOTE: BEGINNING WITH THE MAY EDITION, THIS CIRCULAR SERIES #
 # COMBINES DATA FOR THE TERRITORIES FORMERLY KNOWN AS EAST #
 # GERMANY (GDR) AND WEST GERMANY (FRG) UNDER THE HEADING #
 # GERMANY. LIKEWISE, DATA FOR THE TERRITORY FORMERLY CALLED #
 # EAST GERMANY (GDR) ARE INCLUDED IN AGGREGATES FOR THE EUROPEAN #
 # COMMUNITY (EC-12) AND EXCLUDED FROM AGGREGATES FOR EASTERN #
 # EUROPE. BECAUSE OF THIS, DATA FOR "GERMANY", EASTERN EUROPE, #
 # AND THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY (EC-12) ARE NOT COMPARABLE WITH #
 # DATA PUBLISHED IN PRIOR EDITIONS OF THIS CIRCULAR SERIES AND #
 # MAY NOT BE COMPARABLE WITH SUCH ESTIMATES FOUND IN OTHER #
 # PUBLICATIONS OF THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. #
 #####

NOTE: Estimates of the Former (Fmr.) USSR in this report cover the same area previously designated as the USSR.

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PRODUCTION HIGHLIGHTS FOR 1991/92

February 1992

WHEAT: World production for 1991/92 is estimated at 545.9 million tons, up 0.3 million or less than 1 percent from last month, but down 8 percent from last year. Total foreign production is estimated at 492.0 million tons, up 0.3 million or less than 1 percent from last month, but down 5 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

- o United States Production is estimated at 53.9 million tons, unchanged from last month, but down 28 percent from last year.
- o India Production is estimated at 54.5 million tons, up 0.5 million or 1 percent from last month and up 9 percent from last year. Official statistics indicate national yields were slightly higher than previously estimated for the crop harvested in May 1991.
- o Uruguay Production is estimated at 0.2 million tons, down 0.2 million or 53 percent from last month and down 50 percent from last year. Excessive rains at planting reduced area, while rains at harvest lowered yield.

COARSE GRAINS: World production for 1991/92 is estimated at 804.2 million tons, down 1.8 million or less than 1 percent from last month and down 3 percent from last year. Total foreign production is estimated at 585.7 million tons, down 1.8 million or less than 1 percent from last month, but down 3 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

- o United States Production is estimated at 218.5 million tons, unchanged from last month, but down 5 percent from last year.
- o South Africa Production is estimated at 6.6 million tons, down 2.0 million or 24 percent from last month and down 25 percent from last year. Prospective corn production was cut from 8.0 to 6.0 million tons because of a continuing severe drought in the Transvaal and Orange Free State, South Africa's most important corn production provinces. The sorghum estimate was also lowered this month due to the drought.
- o Zimbabwe Production is estimated at 1.8 million tons, down 0.5 million or 23 percent from last month and down 4 percent from last year. Corn accounts for most of the reduction. Yields of corn and sorghum are expected to decline because of drought.

o Mexico

Production is estimated at 17.2 million tons, down 0.2 million tons or 1 percent from last month and down 6 percent from last year. Decreased yield for sorghum, especially in the Bajio region, resulted in the estimated production decline.

o Australia

Production is estimated at 6.9 million tons, up 0.5 million or 8 percent from last month and up 3 percent from last year's harvest. The increase primarily is due to higher estimated barley and sorghum production. Rain during December and January improved summer crop prospects.

o Argentina

Production is estimated at 11.4 million tons, up 0.4 million or 4 percent from last month and up 3 percent from last year. The corn production estimate was increased because of larger area and improved yield prospects.

RICE (MILLED-BASIS): World production for 1991/92 is projected at 346.4 million tons, up 0.9 million or less than 1 percent from last month, but down 1 percent from last year's record crop. Total foreign production is projected at 341.5 million tons, up 0.9 million or slightly above last month's estimate, but down 1 percent from 1990/91. Country highlights are as follows:

o United States

Production is estimated at 4.9 million tons, unchanged from last month, but down 4 percent from last year.

o China

Production is estimated at 130.2 million tons, up 0.7 million or less than 1 percent from last month, but down 2 percent from last year. Larger-than-expected harvests of single and late season rice more than offset the reduction in estimated early rice production.

o Burma

Production is estimated at 7.7 million tons, up 0.1 million tons or 2 percent from last month, but down 7 percent from last year. Insufficient rains early in the season did not damage the crop as much as previously expected.

OILSEEDS: Total world oilseeds production during 1991/92 is forecast at a record 224.3 million tons, up 0.7 million or less than 1 percent from last month and up 3 percent from 1990/91. Foreign production during 1991/92 is forecast at a record 160.0 million tons, up 0.7 million or 1 percent from last month and up 2 percent from last year. Total oilseed production in the United States is forecast at 64.3 million tons, unchanged from last month, but up 6 percent from last year.

* **Soybeans:** World production for 1991/92 is estimated at 105.2 million tons, down slightly from last month, but up 2 percent from last year. Total foreign soybean output is estimated at 51.2 million tons, down 0.03 million or less than 1 percent last month, but up 1 percent from 1990/91. Country highlights are as follows:

- o **United States** Production is estimated at 54.0 million tons, unchanged from last month, but up 3 percent from last year. The USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service estimates harvested area at 23.4 million hectares and yield at a record 2.30 tons per hectare.

Cottonseed: World production for 1991/92 is forecast at 35.2 million tons, up 0.3 million or 1 percent from last month and up 5 percent from last year. Total foreign production is forecast at 29.0 million tons, up 0.3 million or 1 percent from last month and up 4 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

- o **United States** Production is estimated at 6.1 million tons, unchanged from last month, but up 13 percent from 1990/91. The National Agricultural Statistics Service pegs harvested area at 5.2 million hectares and yield at 1.18 metric tons per hectare.

- o **Pakistan** Production is estimated at 3.8 million tons, up 0.3 million or 7 percent from last month and up 17 percent from last year. Record cotton yields are expected as a result of an extended and beneficial dry harvest period.

- o **India** Production is estimated at 3.9 million tons, down 0.1 million or 3 percent from last month and unchanged from last year. Poor cotton yields in central India have resulted from drought conditions occurring between August and October 1991.

* **Peanuts:** World production for 1991/92 is forecast at 23.3 million tons, up marginally from last month and up 2 percent from 1990/91. Total foreign production is forecast at 21.1 million tons, up marginally from last month, but down 1 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

- o **United States** Production is estimated at a record 2.2 million tons, unchanged from last month, but up 37 percent from 1990/91. The National Agricultural Statistics Service estimates harvested area at a record 0.8 million hectares and yield at 2.76 metric tons per hectare.

* **Sunflowerseed:** World production for 1991/92 is estimated at 22.0 million tons, up marginally from last month, but down 3 percent from 1990/91. Total foreign production is forecast at 20.4 million tons, up marginally from last month, but down 5 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

o United States

Production is estimated at 1.6 million tons, unchanged from last month, but up 48 percent from last year. The National Agricultural Statistics Service estimates harvested area at 1,081,000 hectares and yield at 1.51 metric tons per hectare.

- * **Rapeseed:** World production for 1991/92 is forecast at a record 28.3 million tons, up 0.6 million or 2 percent from last month and up 12 percent from last year. Total foreign production is estimated at 28.3 million tons, up 0.6 million or 2 percent from last month and up 12 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

o United States

Production is estimated at 83,000 tons, unchanged from last month, but up 54 percent from last year. The National Agricultural Statistics Service estimates harvested area at 58,000 hectares and yield at 1.44 metric tons per hectare.

o India

Production is estimated at a record 6.0 million tons, up 0.6 million or 11 percent from last month and up 11 percent from last year. Late season rapeseed sowings rose following a dry summer season, boosting estimated area to a record 6.3 million hectares.

- * **Flaxseed:** World production for 1991/92 is estimated at 2.1 million tons, unchanged from last month, but down 9 percent from last year. Production in the United States for 1991/92 is unchanged this month at an estimated 155,000 tons, up 60 percent from last year. Total foreign production is pegged at 1.9 million tons, unchanged from last month, but down 12 percent from 1990/91. There were no country changes this month.

- * **Copra:** World production for 1991/92 is forecast at 4.6 million tons, up marginally from last month, but down 3 percent from last year. There were no significant country changes this month.

- * **Palm Kernels:** World production for 1991/92 is forecast at a record 3.5 million tons, down 0.1 million or 3 percent from last month, but up 6 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

o Malaysia

Production is estimated at 1.9 million tons, down 0.1 million tons or 6 percent from last month, but up 5 percent from last year. First quarter (October-December) oil palm output was below expectations.

- * **Palm Oil:** World production for 1991/92 is forecast at a record 11.8 million tons, down 0.3 million or 3 percent from last month, but up 5 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

- o Malaysia Production is estimated at 6.3 million tons, down 0.3 million or 5 percent from last month, but up 5 percent from last year. Oil palm output during the first quarter (October-December) was below projected expectations.

COTTON: World cotton production in 1991/92 is projected at a record 92.2 million bales. This estimate is up 0.4 million bales or less than 1 percent from last month and up 6 percent from 1990/91. Total foreign production is projected at 74.7 million bales, up 0.4 million or 1 percent from last month and is an increase of 4 percent over 1990/91. Country highlights are as follows:

- o United States Production is estimated at 17.5 million bales, unchanged from last month, but up 13 percent from last year.
- o Pakistan Production is estimated at a record 8.8 million bales, up 0.8 million or 10 percent from last month and up 17 percent from last year. Record crop yields are estimated owing to an unusually long and dry harvest period. Record yields are estimated for cotton in both Sind and Punjab provinces.
- o Soviet Union
(Former) Production is estimated at 11.3 million bales, up 0.3 million or 3 percent from last month, but down 5 percent from last year. The increase is based on recently-published official seed-cotton harvest figures.
- o India Production is estimated at 9.1 million bales, down 0.2 million or 2 percent from last month, but unchanged from last year. Cotton yields are forecast down this month owing to drought conditions in important central Indian growing states.
- o Argentina Production is estimated at 1.3 million bales, down 0.2 million or 10 percent from last month and down 4 percent from last year. Heavy rains resulted in less area and late planting, lowering estimated yield potential. In addition, cash-strapped farmers reduced input use.
- o South Africa Production is estimated at 0.2 million bales, down 0.1 million or 38 percent from last month and down 19 percent from last year. Estimated area and yields were significantly reduced because of drought over most of the country.

o Turkey

Production is estimated at 2.6 million bales, down 0.2 million or 4 percent from last month and down 14 percent from last year. Production in the Aegean region increased; however, this increase was offset by both lower yields and area in the Cukurova producing area.

o Zimbabwe

Production is estimated at 0.3 million bales, down 0.1 million or 38 percent from last month and down 9 percent from last year. Area and yield estimates were lowered due to widespread drought.

TABLE 1

U.S. Crop Acreage, Yield, and Production 1/

COMMODITY	PLANTED AREA			HARVESTED AREA			YIELD			PRODUCTION		
	1989/90	Prel. 1990/91	Proj. 1991/92	1989/90	Prel. 1990/91	Proj. 1991/92	1989/90	Prel. 1990/91	1991/92 Proj.	1989/90	Prel. 1990/91	1991/92 Proj.
	--Million acres--			--Million acres--			--Bushels per acre--			--Million bushels--		
All Wheat	76.6	77.2	69.9	62.2	69.3	57.7	32.7	39.5	34.3	2,037	2,736	1,981
Winter	55.1	56.9	51.0	41.5	49.9	39.4	35.0	40.7	34.8	1,455	2,031	1,372
Other	21.5	20.3	18.9	20.7	19.4	18.3	28.1	36.4	33.3	582	706	609
Rye	2.0	1.6	1.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	28.2	27.1	24.6	14	10	10
Soybeans	60.8	57.8	59.8	59.5	56.5	58.0	32.3	34.1	34.3	1,924	1,926	1,986
Corn	72.2	74.2	76.0	64.7	67.0	68.8	116.3	118.5	108.9	7,525	7,933	7,474
Sorghum	12.6	10.5	11.0	11.1	9.1	9.8	55.4	63.1	59.0	615	571	579
Barley	9.1	8.2	8.9	8.3	7.5	8.4	48.6	56.1	55.2	404	422	464
Oats	12.1	10.4	8.7	6.9	5.9	4.8	54.3	60.1	50.6	374	358	243
							--Pounds per acre--			--Million CWT--		
Rice	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.8	5,749	5,529	5,617	154.5	156.1	154.5
All Cotton	10.6	12.3	14.1	9.5	11.7	12.8	614	634	656	12.2	15.5	17.5
										--Million 480-pound--		

1/ All estimates are from the USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) and are published in the Crop Production circular available from NASS.

TABLE 2

World Crop Production Summary

Commodity	World	Total Foreign	North America			Europe		Fmr. USSR 3/	Asia				South America		Selected Other			All Other Countries				
			United States	Canada	Mexico	EC-12	Oth. W. Europe		Eastern Europe	China	India	Indo-nesia	Paki-stan	Thai-land	Argen-tina	Brazil	Aus-tralia		South Africa	Turkey		
—Million metric tons—																						
<u>Wheat</u> 1989/90 1990/91 prel. 1991/92 proj. January February	537.9 593.2 545.6 545.9	482.4 518.7 491.7 492.0	55.4 74.5 53.9 53.9	24.6 32.7 32.8 32.8	4.0 3.9 3.7 3.7	82.0 84.6 90.4 90.3	4.4 5.1 4.1 4.1	40.7 41.1 39.2 39.2	92.3 108.0 78.0 78.0	90.8 98.2 96.0 96.0	54.1 49.9 54.0 54.5	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	14.4 14.3 14.5 14.5	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	10.2 10.5 8.5 8.5	5.6 3.1 3.2 3.2	14.2 15.1 10.0 10.0	2.0 1.7 2.2 2.2	12.5 15.0 16.0 16.0	15.4 17.6 18.2 17.9		
	<u>Coarse Grains</u> 1989/90 1990/91 prel. 1991/92 proj. January February	802.7 833.0 806.0 804.2	581.4 602.3 587.5 585.7	221.4 230.7 218.5 218.5	23.5 25.4 22.7 22.7	14.1 18.4 17.4 17.2	89.8 84.1 88.8 88.8	12.4 13.7 12.1 12.1	60.2 52.2 61.4 61.4	104.8 113.3 85.5 85.5	93.5 113.5 110.6 110.6	34.6 33.3 31.5 31.5	5.0 5.2 5.2 5.2	2.7 2.9 2.5 2.5	4.3 4.1 4.0 3.9	8.3 11.0 11.0 11.4	22.5 24.2 26.7 26.7	6.9 6.7 6.4 6.9	9.5 8.8 8.6 6.6	7.5 8.9 9.7 9.7	81.7 76.8 83.5 83.1	
		<u>Rice (Milled)</u> 1989/90 1990/91 prel. 1991/92 proj. January February	344.3 351.5 345.5 346.4	339.2 346.4 340.6 341.5	5.1 5.1 4.9 4.9	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	0.4 0.2 0.2 0.2	1.4 1.6 1.5 1.5	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1	1.7 1.6 1.4 1.4	126.1 132.5 129.5 130.2	73.6 74.6 71.0 71.0	29.1 29.4 28.7 28.7	3.2 3.3 3.3 3.3	13.3 11.3 13.2 13.2	0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2	4.9 6.3 6.8 6.8	0.6 0.6 0.8 0.8	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	0.2 0.2 0.1 0.1	23.1 23.7 23.1 23.3
			<u>Total Grains 1/</u> 1989/90 1990/91 prel. 1991/92 proj. January February	1,684.9 1,777.7 1,697.0 1,696.4	1,403.0 1,467.4 1,419.7 1,419.1	281.9 310.3 277.3 277.3	48.0 58.1 55.5 55.5	18.5 22.5 21.3 21.1	173.2 170.3 180.7 180.7	16.8 18.7 16.2 16.2	101.0 93.5 100.7 100.7	198.8 222.9 164.9 164.9	310.4 344.2 336.1 336.8	162.2 157.7 156.5 157.0	34.1 34.6 33.9 33.9	20.4 20.5 20.2 20.2	17.6 15.4 17.2 17.1	18.7 21.8 19.7 20.1	33.0 33.6 36.7 36.7	21.7 22.3 17.2 17.7	11.5 10.5 10.8 8.8	20.2 24.1 25.9 25.9
<u>Oilseeds 2/</u> 1989/90 1990/91 prel. 1991/92 proj. January February				213.9 217.8 223.5 224.3	154.6 157.1 159.3 160.0	59.3 60.7 64.3 64.3	4.9 5.6 6.5 6.5	1.4 1.0 1.1 1.1	11.5 13.1 13.7 13.7	0.7 0.7 0.7 0.7	5.2 4.3 4.1 4.1	13.8 13.0 12.1 12.1	28.5 33.3 33.2 33.2	19.3 21.0 20.9 21.4	2.2 2.2 2.2 2.2	3.3 3.6 4.0 4.2	0.9 0.8 0.7 0.7	15.8 16.3 15.6 15.7	21.6 16.8 19.1 19.1	0.7 1.9 0.9 1.0	1.0 1.0 1.0 0.9	2.3 1.9 1.6 1.6
	<u>Cotton</u> 1989/90 1990/91 prel. 1991/92 proj. January February			80.0 87.0 91.8 92.2	67.8 71.5 74.2 74.7	12.2 15.5 17.5 17.5	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	0.8 0.8 0.8 0.8	1.5 1.4 1.3 1.3	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1	12.3 11.9 11.0 11.3	17.4 20.7 23.4 23.4	10.6 9.1 9.3 9.1	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	6.7 7.5 8.0 8.8	0.1 0.1 0.2 0.2	1.3 1.4 1.5 1.3	3.0 3.2 3.8 3.8	1.4 2.0 1.7 1.7	0.3 0.2 0.3 0.2	2.8 3.0 2.7 2.6

1/ Includes total of wheat, coarse grains, and rice (milled) shown above. Estimates of Soviet total grain production, including wheat, coarse grains, rice (rough), minor grains, and pulses are 210.9 million tons in 1989/90, 235.0 million in 1990/91, and 175.0 million projected for 1991/92.

2/ Totals for major regions and countries include the six major oilseeds shown elsewhere in this report, while world and total foreign also includes copra and palm kernels for all countries.

3/ Fmr. USSR covers the same area previously designated USSR.

Note: Entries of 0.0 indicate no reported or insignificant production.

February 1992

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 3

Wheat Area, Yield, and Production World and Selected Countries and Regions

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
	1989/90	Prel. 1990/91	Proj. 1991/92	1989/90	Prel. 1990/91	1991/92 Jan.	Proj. Feb.	1989/90	Prel. 1990/91	1991/92 Jan.	Proj. Feb.
	---Million hectares---			---Metric tons per hectare---				---Million metric tons---			
World	226.4	232.1	223.0	2.38	2.56	2.44	2.45	537.9	593.2	545.6	545.9
United States	25.2	28.0	23.3	2.20	2.66	2.31	2.31	55.4	74.5	53.9	53.9
Total Foreign	201.3	204.1	199.6	2.40	2.54	2.46	2.46	482.4	518.7	491.7	492.0
Maj. Foreign Exporters	45.1	45.8	43.9	2.91	3.12	3.23	3.23	131.0	142.9	141.7	141.7
Argentina	5.5	5.7	4.5	1.86	1.84	1.89	1.89	10.2	10.5	8.5	8.5
Australia	9.0	9.2	7.8	1.58	1.63	1.28	1.28	14.2	15.1	10.0	10.0
Canada	13.6	14.4	14.5	1.80	2.27	2.26	2.26	24.6	32.7	32.8	32.8
EC-12	17.0	16.5	17.1	4.83	5.14	5.28	5.28	82.0	84.6	90.4	90.3
Major Importers	96.6	98.4	95.8	2.48	2.66	2.40	2.40	239.1	261.3	230.2	230.2
Brazil	3.4	3.3	2.4	1.65	0.94	1.33	1.33	5.6	3.1	3.2	3.2
China	29.8	30.8	30.9	3.04	3.19	3.10	3.10	90.8	98.2	96.0	96.0
Eastern Europe	9.8	9.7	10.0	4.14	4.22	3.93	3.93	40.7	41.1	39.2	39.2
Egypt	0.6	0.7	0.8	5.05	5.79	6.40	6.40	3.2	4.3	4.8	4.8
Other N. Africa 1/	4.9	5.4	5.6	1.14	1.04	1.50	1.50	5.6	5.7	8.4	8.4
Japan	0.3	0.3	0.2	3.47	3.66	2.93	2.93	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.7
Fmr. USSR 2/	47.7	48.2	46.0	1.94	2.24	1.70	1.70	92.3	108.0	78.0	78.0
Other Foreign	59.7	59.9	59.9	1.88	1.91	1.99	2.01	112.3	114.5	119.8	120.1
India	24.1	23.5	24.0	2.24	2.12	2.22	2.27	54.1	49.9	54.0	54.5
Iran	6.8	6.5	6.2	0.81	1.08	1.15	1.15	5.5	7.0	7.1	7.1
Mexico	1.0	1.0	0.9	4.21	4.11	4.20	4.20	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.7
Non-EC W. Europe	0.8	0.9	0.8	5.18	5.41	5.22	5.22	4.4	5.1	4.1	4.1
Pakistan	7.7	7.8	8.0	1.87	1.82	1.82	1.82	14.4	14.3	14.5	14.5
South Africa	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.11	1.10	1.58	1.58	2.0	1.7	2.2	2.2
Turkey	8.7	8.8	8.9	1.44	1.71	1.80	1.80	12.5	15.0	16.0	16.0
Others	8.7	9.8	9.8	1.77	1.80	1.83	1.83	15.4	17.6	18.2	17.9

1/ Algeria, Libya, Morocco, and Tunisia.

2/ Fmr. USSR covers the same area previously designated USSR.

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TABLE 4
Coarse Grains Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
	Prel. 1989/90	Proj. 1990/91	Proj. 1991/92	Prel. 1989/90	1990/91	1991/92 Proj. Jan.	Feb.	Prel. 1989/90	1990/91	1991/92 Proj. Jan.	Feb.
TOTAL COARSE GRAINS	---Million hectares---			---Metric tons per hectare---				---Million metric tons---			
World 1/	323.0	316.4	323.3	2.49	2.63	2.49	2.49	802.7	833.0	806.0	804.2
United States	37.0	36.4	37.3	5.98	6.34	5.85	5.85	221.4	230.7	218.5	218.5
Total Foreign	286.0	280.1	286.0	2.03	2.15	2.06	2.05	581.4	602.3	587.5	585.7
Maj. Foreign Exporters	21.1	20.3	21.1	2.49	2.76	2.52	2.44	52.5	56.0	52.6	51.4
Argentina	3.2	3.3	3.8	2.64	3.37	3.00	3.03	8.3	11.0	11.0	11.4
Australia	3.9	4.1	4.9	1.77	1.64	1.32	1.40	6.9	6.7	6.4	6.9
Canada	8.3	7.6	6.9	2.84	3.32	3.29	3.29	23.5	25.4	22.7	22.7
South Africa	4.2	3.8	4.0	2.24	2.33	2.15	1.64	9.5	8.8	8.6	6.6
Thailand	1.6	1.5	1.5	2.78	2.65	2.65	2.60	4.3	4.1	4.0	3.9
Major Importers	103.8	99.8	101.9	2.73	2.84	2.62	2.62	282.9	283.1	266.7	266.6
Eastern Europe	16.5	15.9	16.5	3.66	3.28	3.73	3.73	60.2	52.2	61.4	61.4
EC-12	20.3	19.3	19.1	4.43	4.35	4.64	4.64	89.8	84.1	88.8	88.8
Other W. Europe	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.98	4.49	4.24	4.24	12.4	13.7	12.1	12.1
Mexico	7.5	8.2	8.8	1.88	2.23	1.98	1.95	14.1	18.4	17.4	17.2
Fmr. USSR 2/	56.0	52.9	54.2	1.87	2.14	1.58	1.58	104.8	113.3	85.5	85.5
Other Major Import. 3/	0.4	0.4	0.4	3.83	3.72	3.70	3.69	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5
Other Foreign	161.1	159.9	163.0	1.53	1.65	1.64	1.64	245.9	263.2	268.2	267.8
Brazil	12.5	13.5	13.5	1.79	1.79	1.98	1.98	22.5	24.2	26.7	26.7
China	28.2	29.1	29.1	3.31	3.90	3.80	3.80	93.5	113.5	110.6	110.6
India	37.7	36.8	36.7	0.92	0.90	0.86	0.86	34.6	33.3	31.5	31.5
Indonesia	2.7	2.9	2.9	1.85	1.82	1.79	1.79	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.2
Nigeria	9.9	9.5	9.9	0.82	0.67	0.84	0.84	8.1	6.3	8.3	8.3
Philippines	3.6	3.9	3.9	1.22	1.32	1.14	1.14	4.4	5.1	4.4	4.4
Turkey	4.4	4.5	4.5	1.70	1.99	2.17	2.17	7.5	8.9	9.7	9.7
Others	61.9	59.8	62.5	1.14	1.12	1.15	1.14	70.3	66.7	71.7	71.3
BARLEY											
World	74.9	73.9	77.4	2.27	2.52	2.20	2.20	170.1	186.3	170.2	170.6
United States	3.4	3.0	3.4	2.62	3.02	2.97	2.97	8.8	9.2	10.1	10.1
Total Foreign	71.5	70.9	74.0	2.26	2.50	2.16	2.17	161.3	177.1	160.1	160.4
Australia	2.3	2.5	2.8	1.75	1.62	1.31	1.43	4.0	4.1	3.7	4.0
Canada	4.7	4.7	4.5	2.50	2.96	2.78	2.78	11.7	13.9	12.5	12.5
China	3.3	3.3	3.3	1.74	1.73	1.73	1.73	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7
Eastern Europe	3.6	3.6	3.8	4.03	4.00	3.74	3.74	14.5	14.3	14.3	14.3
EC-12	12.6	12.3	12.1	4.05	4.12	4.21	4.21	51.0	50.8	51.0	51.0
Other W. Europe	1.5	1.5	1.5	3.87	4.37	3.99	3.99	5.9	6.4	6.1	6.1
Turkey	3.4	3.4	3.4	1.46	1.76	2.00	2.00	4.9	6.0	6.8	6.8
Fmr. USSR 2/	27.6	26.1	28.5	1.75	2.34	1.51	1.51	48.5	61.0	43.0	43.0
Others	12.6	13.5	14.0	1.20	1.10	1.22	1.22	15.1	14.9	17.0	17.1

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

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TABLE 4
Coarse Grains Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions -- Continued

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
	Prel. 1989/90	Proj. 1990/91	Proj. 1991/92	Prel. 1989/90	1991/92 1990/91	Proj. Jan.	Proj. Feb.	Prel. 1989/90	1991/92 1990/91	Proj. Jan.	Proj. Feb.
<u>CORN</u>	---Million hectares---			---Metric tons per hectare---				---Million metric tons---			
World	126.5	127.3	131.4	3.66	3.76	3.68	3.66	462.5	478.9	483.4	481.3
United States	26.2	27.1	27.9	7.30	7.44	6.82	6.82	191.2	201.5	189.9	189.9
Total Foreign	100.4	100.2	103.5	2.70	2.77	2.84	2.81	271.4	277.4	293.5	291.4
Maj. Foreign Exporters	6.6	6.3	6.9	2.77	3.10	2.85	2.58	18.2	19.6	19.3	17.7
Argentina	1.7	2.0	2.3	3.06	3.90	3.45	3.48	5.2	7.6	7.6	8.0
South Africa	3.5	3.0	3.3	2.56	2.71	2.46	1.85	8.9	8.2	8.0	6.0
Thailand	1.4	1.4	1.3	2.93	2.81	2.80	2.80	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.7
Major Importers	21.2	19.6	22.2	3.93	3.50	3.84	3.84	83.4	68.8	85.3	85.3
Eastern Europe	7.1	6.5	6.8	4.14	3.26	4.55	4.55	29.2	21.1	30.9	30.9
EC-12	3.9	3.4	3.9	6.91	6.27	6.84	6.86	26.9	21.6	26.6	26.6
Other W. Europe	0.2	0.2	0.2	7.83	7.98	8.34	8.34	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Mexico	5.8	6.6	7.7	1.68	2.14	1.88	1.88	9.8	14.1	14.5	14.5
Fmr. USSR 2/	4.1	2.8	3.5	3.71	3.50	3.14	3.14	15.3	9.8	11.0	11.0
Other Maj. Import. 3/	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.28	4.47	4.18	4.13	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Other Foreign	72.6	74.2	74.5	2.34	2.55	2.54	2.53	169.8	188.9	188.9	188.4
Brazil	12.1	13.0	13.0	1.80	1.81	2.00	2.00	21.8	23.5	26.0	26.0
Canada	1.0	1.0	1.1	6.36	6.91	6.75	6.75	6.4	7.2	7.3	7.3
China	20.4	21.4	21.5	3.88	4.52	4.41	4.41	78.9	96.8	95.0	95.0
Egypt	0.8	0.8	0.9	5.37	5.43	5.59	5.59	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.8
India	5.9	6.1	5.7	1.61	1.54	1.47	1.47	9.4	9.4	8.4	8.4
Indonesia	2.7	2.9	2.9	1.85	1.82	1.79	1.79	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.2
Philippines	3.6	3.9	3.9	1.22	1.32	1.14	1.14	4.4	5.1	4.4	4.4
Zimbabwe	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.72	1.45	1.67	1.30	2.0	1.6	2.0	1.5
Others	25.0	24.0	24.3	1.50	1.48	1.47	1.47	37.3	35.6	35.7	35.8
<u>SORGHUM</u>											
World	41.7	39.1	40.9	1.32	1.35	1.32	1.31	55.0	53.0	53.9	53.7
United States	4.5	3.7	4.0	3.48	3.96	3.70	3.70	15.6	14.6	14.7	14.7
Total Foreign	37.2	35.4	37.0	1.06	1.08	1.06	1.06	39.4	38.4	39.2	39.0
Argentina	0.7	0.7	0.8	2.86	3.57	2.95	2.95	2.0	2.5	2.3	2.3
Australia	0.4	0.4	0.6	2.49	2.22	1.71	1.72	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1
China	1.6	1.5	1.5	2.72	3.71	3.47	3.47	4.4	5.7	5.2	5.2
India	14.9	14.8	15.0	0.86	0.82	0.80	0.80	12.9	12.1	12.0	12.0
Mexico	1.3	1.3	0.8	2.88	2.85	3.00	2.75	3.8	3.7	2.4	2.2
Nigeria	4.4	4.4	4.4	0.80	0.64	0.80	0.80	3.5	2.8	3.5	3.5
South Africa	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.11	1.12	1.11	1.00	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
Sudan	4.0	3.0	4.2	0.45	0.50	0.69	0.69	1.8	1.5	2.9	2.9
Thailand	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.44	1.39	1.47	1.06	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
Others	9.4	9.0	9.2	1.01	0.98	1.02	1.02	9.6	8.8	9.4	9.4

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

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TABLE 4
Coarse Grains Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions -- Continued

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
	Prel. 1989/90	Proj. 1990/91	Proj. 1991/92	Prel. 1989/90	1991/92 Proj. 1990/91 Jan.	1991/92 Proj. 1990/91 Feb.	1991/92 Proj. 1990/91 Jan.	Prel. 1989/90	1991/92 Proj. 1990/91 Jan.	1991/92 Proj. 1990/91 Feb.	1991/92 Proj. 1990/91 Jan.
OATS	---Million hectares---			---Metric tons per hectare---				---Million metric tons---			
World	22.6	21.3	20.4	1.84	1.98	1.68	1.68	41.4	42.2	34.3	34.4
United States	2.8	2.4	1.9	1.95	2.16	1.81	1.81	5.4	5.2	3.5	3.5
Total Foreign	19.8	18.9	18.5	1.82	1.96	1.67	1.67	36.0	37.0	30.8	30.8
Fmr. USSR 2/	10.8	10.7	10.7	1.57	1.68	1.36	1.36	16.8	18.0	14.5	14.5
Maj. Foreign Exporters	3.6	2.9	2.9	2.00	2.16	1.81	1.81	7.3	6.4	5.3	5.3
Argentina	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.44	1.34	1.29	1.29	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5
Australia	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.51	1.43	1.14	1.15	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5
Canada	1.7	1.2	0.9	2.08	2.34	2.14	2.14	3.5	2.9	1.9	1.9
Sweden	0.4	0.4	0.3	3.54	4.42	4.09	4.09	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.4
Other Foreign	5.4	5.3	4.8	2.21	2.40	2.28	2.28	11.9	12.6	11.0	11.0
China	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.20	1.21	1.18	1.18	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Eastern Europe	1.2	1.2	1.2	2.55	2.70	2.54	2.54	3.2	3.3	3.0	3.0
Czechoslovakia	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.24	4.55	4.00	4.00	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Poland	0.8	0.7	0.7	2.72	2.84	2.65	2.65	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.9
EC-12	1.8	1.6	1.4	2.74	3.06	3.11	3.11	4.8	5.0	4.4	4.4
France	0.3	0.2	0.2	3.73	3.86	3.81	3.81	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8
Germany	0.6	0.6	0.4	3.58	3.93	4.92	4.92	2.0	2.4	1.9	1.9
Finland	0.4	0.5	0.3	3.24	3.67	3.23	3.23	1.4	1.7	1.1	1.1
Norway	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.13	4.38	3.97	3.97	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5
Others	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.11	1.09	1.16	1.16	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
RYE											
World	16.3	15.9	13.2	2.16	2.27	2.01	2.01	35.2	36.0	26.6	26.6
United States	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.77	1.70	1.55	1.55	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Total Foreign	16.1	15.7	13.0	2.17	2.28	2.02	2.02	34.8	35.7	26.3	26.3
Fmr. USSR 2/	10.7	10.4	8.5	1.87	2.02	1.59	1.59	20.1	21.0	13.5	13.5
Maj. Foreign Exporter											
Canada	0.5	0.4	0.2	1.74	1.70	1.86	1.86	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.4
Other Foreign											
Eastern Europe	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.75	2.67	2.62	2.62	7.3	7.2	7.0	7.0
Hungary	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.06	2.46	2.40	2.40	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Poland	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.73	2.61	2.58	2.58	6.2	6.0	5.9	5.9
Czechoslovakia	0.2	0.2	0.2	4.05	4.26	3.82	3.82	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
EC-12	1.6	1.6	1.2	3.32	3.40	3.66	3.66	5.2	5.4	4.5	4.5
Denmark	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.82	4.95	4.57	4.57	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
Germany	1.0	1.0	0.7	3.86	3.87	4.66	4.66	3.9	4.0	3.3	3.3
Others	0.6	0.6	0.5	2.29	2.38	2.21	2.21	1.3	1.5	1.0	1.0

1/ Total of barley, corn, sorghum, oats, and rye shown below, plus millet and mixed grain.

2/ Fmr. USSR covers the same area previously designated USSR.

3/ Japan, Republic of Korea, and Taiwan.

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TABLE 5

Rice Area, Yield, and Production World and Selected Countries and Regions

	AREA		YIELD		PRODUCTION (Rough Basis)		MILLING RATE		PRODUCTION (Milled Basis)							
	Prel. 1989/90	Proj. 1991/92	Prel. 1989/90	1991/92 Proj. Jan. Feb.	Prel. 1989/90	1991/92 Proj. Jan. Feb.	Prel. 1989/90	1991/92 Proj. Jan. Feb.	Prel. 1989/90	1991/92 Proj. Jan. Feb.						
	—Million hectares—		—Metric tons per hectare—		—Million metric tons—		— Percent —		—Million metric tons—							
World	146.8	146.6	146.0		508.2	518.6	510.0	511.3	67.7	67.8	67.7	67.7	344.3	351.5	345.5	346.4
United States	1.1	1.1	1.1		6.4	6.2	6.3	6.3	72.6	72.0	70.0	70.0	5.1	5.1	4.9	4.9
Total Foreign	145.7	145.5	144.9		3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	67.7	67.7	67.7	67.5	339.2	346.4	340.6	341.5
Maj. Foreign Exporters	16.8	15.7	16.6		2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	64.0	63.8	64.1	64.0	24.6	22.8	24.0	24.1
Burma	4.7	4.8	4.5		2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	8.1	8.2	7.6	7.7
Pakistan	2.1	2.1	2.1		2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3
Thailand	10.0	8.8	10.0		2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	13.3	11.3	13.2	13.2
Major Importers	13.9	13.9	13.5		4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	66.1	66.0	66.0	66.0	38.7	38.6	37.5	37.5
EC-12	0.3	0.4	0.4		6.2	6.4	6.0	6.0	67.0	67.4	67.3	67.3	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.5
Indonesia	10.5	10.5	10.1		4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	29.1	29.4	28.7	28.7
Nigeria	0.6	0.7	0.7		1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
Republic of Korea	1.3	1.2	1.2		6.5	6.2	6.1	6.1	72.5	72.5	72.5	72.5	5.9	5.6	5.3	5.3
Other Maj. Import. 1/	1.2	1.1	1.1		2.4	1.9	2.0	2.0	65.5	65.4	65.8	65.8	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.5
Other Foreign	114.9	115.9	114.8		3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	68.3	68.3	68.3	68.3	275.8	285.0	279.0	279.8
Australia	0.1	0.1	0.1		8.1	8.8	8.4	8.2	71.5	71.5	71.5	71.5	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8
Bangladesh	10.5	10.4	10.5		2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	17.9	17.9	18.4	18.4
Brazil	4.3	4.5	5.3		1.7	2.1	1.9	1.9	68.0	68.0	68.0	68.0	4.9	6.3	6.8	6.8
China	32.7	33.1	32.6		5.5	5.7	5.6	5.7	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	126.1	132.5	129.5	130.2
India	42.2	42.6	41.1		2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	73.6	74.6	71.0	71.0
Japan	2.1	2.1	2.0		6.2	6.3	5.9	5.9	72.8	72.8	72.8	72.8	9.4	9.6	8.8	8.8
Philippines	3.4	3.4	3.3		2.6	2.9	2.8	2.8	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	5.8	6.4	6.0	6.0
Fmr. USSR 2/	0.7	0.6	0.6		3.9	4.0	3.7	3.7	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.4
Vietnam	6.1	6.1	6.3		3.2	2.9	3.2	3.2	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	12.8	11.8	13.1	13.1
Others	12.9	13.0	13.0		2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	66.1	66.2	66.2	66.2	23.1	23.7	23.1	23.3

1/ Hong Kong, Iran, Ivory Coast, and Saudi Arabia.

2/ Fmr. USSR covers the same area previously designated USSR.

February 1992

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 6
Oilseeds Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
	Prel.		Proj.	Prel.		1991/92 Proj.		Prel.		1991/92 Proj.	
	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1989/90	1990/91	Jan.	Feb.	1989/90	1990/91	Jan.	Feb.
	---Million hectares---			---Metric tons per hectare---				---Million metric tons---			
<u>SOYBEANS</u>											
World	58.25	54.03	54.58	1.84	1.91	1.93	1.93	107.26	103.21	105.26	105.23
United States	24.09	22.87	23.45	2.17	2.29	2.30	2.30	52.35	52.42	54.04	54.04
Total Foreign	34.15	31.16	31.13	1.61	1.63	1.64	1.64	54.91	50.79	51.23	51.19
Maj. Foreign Exporters	16.35	14.40	14.60	1.90	1.84	1.92	1.92	31.09	26.50	28.00	28.00
Argentina	4.95	4.75	4.80	2.17	2.32	2.19	2.19	10.75	11.00	10.50	10.50
Brazil	11.40	9.65	9.80	1.78	1.61	1.79	1.79	20.34	15.50	17.50	17.50
Other Foreign	17.80	16.76	16.53	1.34	1.45	1.40	1.40	23.82	24.29	23.23	23.19
Canada	0.54	0.49	0.58	2.26	2.63	2.44	2.44	1.22	1.29	1.41	1.41
China	8.06	7.56	7.20	1.27	1.46	1.40	1.40	10.23	11.00	10.10	10.10
Eastern Europe	0.70	0.34	0.25	0.97	1.07	1.35	1.35	0.68	0.36	0.33	0.33
EC-12	0.63	0.69	0.54	3.13	3.09	3.10	3.10	1.98	2.14	1.68	1.68
India	2.13	2.39	2.60	0.80	1.02	0.85	0.85	1.72	2.44	2.20	2.20
Indonesia	1.21	1.22	1.24	1.09	1.08	1.04	1.04	1.32	1.32	1.29	1.29
Paraguay	0.98	0.89	0.90	1.61	1.46	1.78	1.78	1.58	1.30	1.60	1.60
Fmr. USSR 1/	0.83	0.83	0.81	1.15	1.06	1.14	1.14	0.96	0.88	0.92	0.92
Others	2.73	2.36	2.42	1.52	1.51	1.51	1.51	4.15	3.57	3.70	3.66
<u>COTTONSEED</u>											
World	31.62	33.08	34.11	0.97	1.01	1.02	1.03	30.82	33.39	34.91	35.16
United States	3.86	4.75	5.20	1.10	1.14	1.18	1.18	4.24	5.41	6.13	6.13
Total Foreign	27.76	28.33	28.91	0.96	0.99	0.99	1.00	26.58	27.98	28.78	29.03
China	5.20	5.59	6.10	1.24	1.37	1.42	1.42	6.44	7.67	8.67	8.67
India	7.33	7.36	7.27	0.60	0.53	0.55	0.54	4.40	3.90	4.00	3.90
Pakistan	2.60	2.69	2.78	1.12	1.21	1.29	1.38	2.91	3.27	3.57	3.83
Fmr. USSR 1/	3.33	3.17	3.01	1.53	1.54	1.46	1.48	5.11	4.88	4.40	4.45
Others	9.30	9.52	9.76	0.83	0.87	0.83	0.84	7.72	8.26	8.14	8.18
<u>PEANUTS</u>											
World	19.81	20.01	20.27	1.11	1.14	1.15	1.15	22.05	22.88	23.30	23.31
United States	0.67	0.73	0.81	2.72	2.23	2.76	2.76	1.81	1.63	2.24	2.24
Total Foreign	19.15	19.27	19.46	1.06	1.10	1.08	1.08	20.24	21.25	21.05	21.06
Argentina	0.18	0.20	0.19	1.87	2.37	2.11	2.11	0.34	0.48	0.40	0.40
China	2.96	2.91	2.92	1.81	2.19	2.09	2.09	5.37	6.37	6.10	6.10
India	8.71	8.65	8.75	0.93	0.93	0.91	0.91	8.09	8.08	8.00	8.00
Senegal	0.78	0.92	0.90	1.04	0.73	0.77	0.77	0.82	0.67	0.70	0.70
South Africa	0.09	0.09	0.09	1.28	1.59	1.50	1.50	0.11	0.14	0.14	0.14
Sudan	0.55	0.54	0.53	0.73	0.60	0.75	0.75	0.40	0.33	0.40	0.40
Others	5.88	5.98	6.08	0.87	0.87	0.88	0.88	5.12	5.19	5.32	5.33

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

TABLE 6
Oilseeds Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions -- Continued

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
	Prel.		Proj.	Prel.		1991/92 Proj.		Prel.		1991/92 Proj.	
	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1989/90	1990/91	Jan.	Feb.	1989/90	1990/91	Jan.	Feb.
	---Million hectares---			---Metric tons per hectare---				---Million metric tons---			
<u>SUNFLOWERSEED</u>											
World	15.87	16.32	16.53	1.38	1.38	1.33	1.33	21.85	22.61	22.03	22.04
United States	0.72	0.79	1.08	1.10	1.41	1.51	1.51	0.80	1.11	1.64	1.64
Total Foreign	15.15	15.54	15.45	1.39	1.38	1.32	1.32	21.06	21.50	20.39	20.40
Argentina	2.80	2.30	2.50	1.36	1.70	1.56	1.56	3.80	3.90	3.90	3.90
China	0.72	0.71	0.71	1.49	1.88	1.76	1.76	1.06	1.34	1.25	1.25
EC-12	2.13	2.58	2.41	1.67	1.64	1.66	1.66	3.54	4.23	4.00	4.00
East Europe	1.27	1.23	1.24	1.81	1.70	1.71	1.71	2.29	2.09	2.13	2.13
Fmr. USSR 1/	4.46	4.67	4.60	1.59	1.41	1.30	1.30	7.07	6.56	6.00	6.00
Others	3.78	4.05	3.98	0.87	0.83	0.78	0.78	3.30	3.38	3.11	3.12
<u>RAPESEED</u>											
World	17.12	18.24	20.49	1.28	1.39	1.39	1.38	21.86	25.37	27.72	28.35
United States	0.03	0.03	0.06	1.58	1.74	1.43	1.43	0.05	0.05	0.08	0.08
Total Foreign	17.09	18.21	20.43	1.28	1.39	1.38	1.38	21.80	25.32	27.64	28.26
Canada	2.90	2.58	3.27	1.07	1.27	1.32	1.32	3.10	3.28	4.30	4.30
China	4.99	5.50	6.10	1.09	1.26	1.16	1.16	5.44	6.96	7.10	7.10
EC-12	1.81	2.13	2.42	2.96	2.89	3.05	3.05	5.34	6.14	7.39	7.39
East Europe	0.81	0.74	0.69	2.66	2.38	2.30	2.30	2.15	1.75	1.58	1.58
India	4.99	5.72	6.30	0.83	0.94	0.93	0.95	4.12	5.40	5.40	6.00
Others	1.59	1.54	1.66	1.04	1.16	1.08	1.14	1.66	1.78	1.86	1.89
<u>FLAXSEED</u>											
World	3.74	3.76	3.42	0.50	0.61	0.61	0.61	1.85	2.30	2.10	2.10
United States	0.07	0.10	0.14	0.47	0.95	1.14	1.14	0.03	0.10	0.16	0.16
Total Foreign	3.67	3.66	3.29	0.50	0.60	0.59	0.59	1.82	2.20	1.94	1.94
Argentina	0.58	0.58	0.42	0.90	0.83	0.86	0.86	0.52	0.48	0.36	0.36
Canada	0.60	0.73	0.53	0.83	1.29	1.30	1.30	0.50	0.94	0.69	0.69
India	1.18	1.17	1.10	0.29	0.31	0.32	0.32	0.34	0.36	0.35	0.35
Fmr. USSR 1/	0.97	0.85	0.85	0.24	0.19	0.21	0.21	0.23	0.16	0.18	0.18
Others	0.36	0.34	0.39	0.67	0.77	0.94	0.94	0.24	0.26	0.36	0.36
<u>MAJOR OILSEEDS</u>	146.42	145.44	149.40	1.40	1.44	1.45	1.45	205.69	209.76	215.32	216.17
United States	29.44	29.27	30.74	2.01	2.07	2.09	2.09	59.29	60.72	64.29	64.29
Total Foreign	116.98	116.17	118.66	1.25	1.28	1.28	1.28	146.41	149.03	151.03	151.89
<u>COPRA</u>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.90	4.70	4.57	4.57
<u>PALM KERNEL</u>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.33	3.32	3.66	3.53
<u>TOTAL OILSEEDS</u>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	213.93	217.77	223.54	224.28
<u>PALM OIL 2/</u>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10.91	11.26	12.11	11.78

1/ Fmr. USSR covers the same area previously designated USSR. 2/ Not included in total oilseeds.

TABLE 7

Cotton Area, Yield, and Production **World and Selected Countries and Regions**

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
	Prel. 1989/90	Proj. 1990/91	Proj. 1991/92	Prel. 1989/90	1991/92 Proj. 1990/91 Jan.	1991/92 Proj. 1990/91 Feb.		Prel. 1989/90	1991/92 Proj. 1990/91 Jan.	1991/92 Proj. 1990/91 Feb.	
	---Million Hectares---			---Kilograms Per Hectare---				---Million 480-Pound Bales---			
World	31.6	33.0	34.0	552	574	585	590	80.0	87.0	91.8	92.2
United States	3.9	4.7	5.2	688	711	735	735	12.2	15.5	17.5	17.5
Total Foreign	27.7	28.3	28.8	533	551	558	564	67.8	71.5	74.2	74.7
Maj. Foreign Exporters	13.1	13.2	13.6	727	791	791	809	43.7	48.0	49.6	50.7
Australia	0.2	0.3	0.3	1,271	1,604	1,340	1,340	1.4	2.0	1.7	1.7
Central America 1/	0.1	0.1	0.1	832	810	742	742	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
China	5.2	5.6	6.1	728	807	835	835	17.4	20.7	23.4	23.4
Egypt	0.4	0.4	0.4	683	719	811	846	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4
Mexico	0.2	0.2	0.3	891	914	704	704	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Pakistan	2.6	2.7	2.8	560	615	628	690	6.7	7.5	8.0	8.8
Sudan	0.3	0.2	0.2	456	422	494	494	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4
Turkey	0.7	0.6	0.6	851	1,021	956	947	2.8	3.0	2.7	2.6
Fmr. USSR 2/	3.3	3.2	3.0	805	820	796	817	12.3	11.9	11.0	11.3
Major Importers 3/	0.4	0.4	0.3	887	803	855	855	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4
Other Foreign	14.3	14.7	14.8	346	327	339	332	22.6	22.0	23.3	22.6
Argentina	0.6	0.6	0.6	486	468	486	439	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.3
Brazil	1.9	2.0	2.2	347	352	376	376	3.0	3.2	3.8	3.8
India	7.3	7.4	7.3	315	270	279	274	10.6	9.1	9.3	9.1
Syria	0.2	0.2	0.2	930	928	979	979	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.9
Others	4.3	4.5	4.6	357	367	367	363	7.0	7.6	7.9	7.6

1/ Nicaragua, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica.

2/ Fmr. USSR covers the same area previously designated USSR.

3/ Western Europe, Eastern Europe, Japan, Hong Kong, Republic of Korea, and Taiwan.

February 1992

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 8

The table below presents a 10-year record of the difference between the February projections and the final estimates. Using world wheat production as an example, changes between the February projection and the final estimate have averaged 2.7 million tons (0.5 percent) and ranged from -7.3 to 6.8 million tons. The February projection has been below the final 8 times and above the final 2 times.

RELIABILITY OF PRODUCTION PROJECTIONS

COMMODITY AND REGION	PROJECTION AND FINAL ESTIMATES, 1981/82 – 1990/91 1/					
	Difference		Lowest	Highest	Below	Above
	Average	Average	Difference		Final	Final
	Percent	---Million Metric Tons---			Number of Years 2/	
WHEAT						
World	0.5	2.7	–7.3	6.8	8	2
U.S.	0.1	0.0	–0.1	0.1	4	2
Foreign	0.6	2.7	–7.3	6.8	8	2
COARSE GRAINS 3/						
World	0.6	4.6	–11.1	5.1	7	3
U.S.	0.1	0.2	–0.2	1.3	7	1
Foreign	0.8	4.8	–11.0	5.1	5	5
RICE (Milled)						
World	1.8	5.4	–13.0	1.8	9	1
U.S.	1.3	0.1	–0.2	0.1	4	1
Foreign	1.8	5.3	–13.0	1.8	9	1
SOYBEANS						
World	1.7	1.6	–2.3	2.1	5	5
U.S.	1.2	0.6	–1.1	1.8	4	5
Foreign	3.3	1.4	–2.2	2.2	7	3
		---Million 480-lb. Bales---				
COTTON						
World	1.7	1.4	–5.4	2.8	7	3
U.S.	0.8	0.1	–0.1	0.3	2	7
Foreign	2.2	1.5	–5.7	2.7	7	3
UNITED STATES		-----Million Bushels-----				
CORN	0.5	34	–148	38	4	1
SORGHUM	0.8	7	–53	14	1	3
BARLEY	0.5	2	–3	11	6	1
OATS	0.1	0	–2	0	3	0

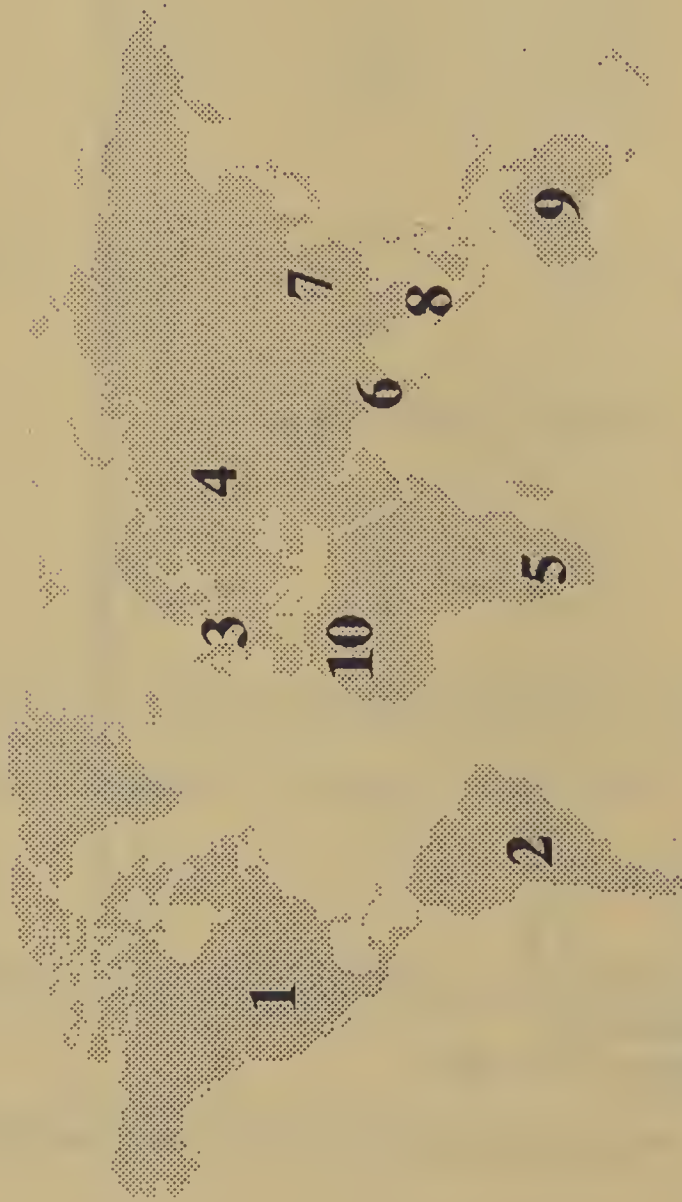
1/ The final estimate for 1981/82-1990/91 is defined as the first November estimate following the marketing year.

2/ May not total ten if projection was the same as the final.

3/ Includes corn, sorghum, barley, oats, rye, millet, and mixed grain.

WORLD AGRICULTURAL WEATHER HIGHLIGHTS

FEBRUARY 11, 1992



1 - UNITED STATES

Unseasonably mild temperatures minimize crop stress in major HRW and SRW wheat areas lacking snow cover. Heavy rain and soggy fields hamper completion of cotton harvest in most Gulf Coastal States. Dry weather increases concern over a sixth consecutive drought year in the western United States.

2 - SOUTH AMERICA

Drier weather favors winter wheat harvesting, soybean planting and summer crop development in Argentina. Rains during early February reverse previous dryness in southern Brazil's soybean areas.

3 - EUROPE

A pronounced drying trend expands in the south and extends across the north. Little precipitation falls in northern France and Spain. Winter grains were dormant but topsoil moisture is needed soon for early spring growth in the south.

4 - FORMER USSR

Above-normal temperatures favor dormant winter grains. Continued below-normal precipitation limits moisture recharge in winter wheat areas.

5 - SOUTH AFRICA

Drier- and warmer than normal conditions increase stress on reproductive corn in western crop areas.

6 - SOUTH ASIA

Showers since mid-January benefit vegetative to heading winter grains and oilseeds in Pakistan and northern India.

7 - EASTERN ASIA

Seasonable temperatures keep winter wheat dormant. Precipitation increases soil moisture for spring growth of winter wheat. Beneficial rain favors winter crops and reservoirs across southern China.

8 - SOUTHEAST ASIA

Shower activity is irregular throughout the region, although frequent rain benefits Java's rice. Rain in early February covers Malaysia's oil palm regions.

9 - AUSTRALIA

Sporadic rains throughout eastern Australia during January stress eastern summer crops, sugarcane and pastures. In early February, beneficial rain falls in the east, while heavy monsoonal rains finally appear across the northeast sugarcane region.

10 - NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Drought conditions intensify in Morocco, stressing winter grains in the vegetative stage. Rain in late January reverses dryness in Algeria and Tunisia.

(More details are available in the Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin. Subscription information may be obtained by calling (202) 720-7917.)

WEATHER BRIEFS

NORTHWEST AFRICA: DROUGHT CONTINUES IN MOROCCO

Unseasonably frequent and sometimes heavy rains fell across northwestern Africa's wheat growing areas during September and October 1991, boosting soil moisture levels and allowing for an early start to winter grains planting. This precipitation favored germination and early growth. However, during Nov. 1, 1991 - Jan. 10, 1992, dry weather across Morocco and central and western Algeria depleted soil moisture reserves, creating unfavorable growing conditions. Rainfall became more widespread and frequent across central and western Algeria during January 19 - February 10, reversing the drying trend and improving winter grain growing conditions. In northeastern Algeria and Tunisia, precipitation during December 1991, through early February 1992, has been near-normal, providing mostly adequate moisture for winter grains. The major winter grain growing areas of Morocco were dry during January 11 - February 10, causing continued deterioration of that crop.

SOUTH AFRICA: DROUGHT INTENSIFIES

Precipitation has been well below normal while temperatures were above normal across the western and southern portions of the South African "Maize Triangle" during the period of Jan. 12 - Feb. 10, 1992. Corn is in the reproductive and early grain filling stages as of February 10 and is particularly vulnerable to heat and low soil moisture. During late December and early January, available soil moisture declined due to insufficient precipitation. Prior to December, precipitation was generally above normal, favoring early planting. Precipitation across the Transvaal and the eastern "Maize Triangle" was more frequent and widespread during January 12 - February 10, benefiting corn as the rainfall and clouds provided for milder temperatures.

In southern Zimbabwe and southern Mozambique, rainfall was heavy and widespread during Jan. 13 - 25, 1992, bringing temporary relief from the drought which developed there in December and early January. However, dry conditions returned during January 26 - February 10. The drought in Zimbabwe extended into the southern portion of the important summer crop area where January precipitation was only about one-third of normal. Further north in Zimbabwe, precipitation during January and early February was normal to above normal, benefiting a major portion of that country's summer crops.

FORMER SOVIET UNION: MILD WEATHER FAVORS WINTER GRAINS

Above normal temperatures across the western republics of the Former Soviet Union continued to benefit winter grains. The few bitterly cold outbreaks have not reached southward into the Ukraine's major winter grain area, and snow has generally been sufficient to protect winter grains from severe cold in the Central Region, Central Black Soils, and Belarus. Precipitation since last autumn has been generally light. During the period of Jan. 26 - Feb. 10, 1992, snowfall has become more frequent and widespread, providing protective snow cover across the entire region. In the southern Volga Valley and North Caucasus, heavy snowfall during this period improved soil moisture potential for the upcoming growing season.

PRODUCTION BRIEFS

CHILE: WALNUT PRODUCTION TRENDING DOWNWARD

Walnut production in Chile is expected to trend downward after reaching 8,500 tons in 1991, according to a report from the U.S. agricultural attache in Santiago. Walnut area peaked in 1982 at 7,630 hectares and has declined steadily since then. Total planted area in 1991 is estimated at only 6,956 hectares. The traditional Chilean planting system for walnuts involves inter-cropping walnuts and nectarines. However, fruit production affords growers higher profits and a more rapid return on their investment. As a result, walnut trees are being uprooted as soon as earnings no longer cover production costs and the remainder of the orchard planted to nectarines, grapes, or kiwifruit.

EC: PARTICIPATION IN SET-ASIDE PROGRAM VARIED

It appears that fewer farmers are participating in the EC one year set-aside plan for grain. Initial fall planting estimates from France, the United Kingdom, and Germany indicate that the area planted to winter grains may increase over last year, while area in Spain and Italy may fall. Winter grain area in Greece is virtually unchanged. In France, area planted to bread wheat is seen growing 1 percent from last year's level, which easily offsets the 3-percent decline in durum area and the 1-percent fall in barley. In the United Kingdom, the 1992/93 wheat area is seen increasing by 4 percent due to a shift away from rapeseed and lack of farmer participation in the EC voluntary land set-aside program. In Germany, preliminary planting estimates indicate a marginal rise in grain area. Area planted to high-yielding winter wheat and barley expanded by about 2 percent, while rye area is estimated to have dropped 4 percent. However, in Spain, area devoted to grain is expected to decline mainly due to addition area placed in the EC set-aside program and a large increase in the sunflower area. In Italy, winter grain plantings are seen slightly lower as both barley and wheat area decline. Durum wheat and barley area are projected to fall slightly, while bread wheat area remains virtually unchanged. Initial surveys indicate that Italian producers are participating in the set-aside program. In Greece, preliminary estimates show that farmers have planted about the same winter grain area as last year.

FRANCE: WALNUT PRODUCTION ESTIMATE INCREASED

Walnut production in France during 1991 is now estimated at 13,000 tons, according to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Paris. The current estimate is 13 percent above the November estimate of 11,500 tons, but is significantly below the 1990 crop of 24,600 tons. The 1991 downturn was due to a cold, wet spring that caused severe damage to much of northern Europe's fruit and nut crops.

ITALY: PRODUCTION ESTIMATES FOR ALMONDS AND PISTACHIOS REVISED

Tree nut production in Italy during 1991 was somewhat higher than estimated in September and November, according to a report from the U.S. agricultural counselor in Rome. The almond crop is currently estimated at 12,000 tons, up from the September estimate of 11,000 but 37 percent below the 1990 crop of 19,000 tons. Although yields were reduced by unseasonably cold spring weather, crop quality and kernel size were not compromised. The pistachio crop is now estimated at 3,500 tons, down from the previous estimate of 4,000 because wind and hail damage in Sicily was more extensive than originally assessed. Current estimates for Italy's filbert and walnut crops remain unchanged at 140,000 and 12,000 tons, respectively.

TURKEY: BROILER OUTPUT UP, EGG OUTPUT STEADY IN 1991

Turkey's 1991 output of broiler meat is estimated at 275,000 tons, 6 percent above the 1990 level, according to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Ankara. Egg production in 1991, estimated at 7.5 billion eggs, equaled 1990's output. Demand for poultry meat was boosted by disease problems in the cattle sector that cut the supply of beef in 1991. Egg producers were hurt by the loss of Iraq as an export market. Broiler production is forecast to increase nearly 10 percent in 1992. Egg output is expected to increase by approximately 5 percent.

FEATURE COMMODITY ARTICLES

INDICATIONS FOR 1992/93 FOREIGN COTTON AREA

Important factors that influence foreign cotton area include the current cotton market situation, domestic and world economic conditions, government policies, and weather. Of these factors, this season's lower world cotton prices, which are associated with relatively high stock/use ratios, are providing the biggest downward stimulus for influencing next season's cotton area.

Preliminary indications are that foreign harvested cotton area in 1992/93 could range from 27.0 to 29.0 million hectares. The high end of the forecast range suggests an area similar to 1991/92 and implies that government policies in several major producing countries will support production in the face of lower cotton prices. The low end of the forecast range considers the affects of this season's lower prices together with the possibility of weather-related losses and financial problems.

In China, as in the past, a large cotton crop is needed so that it can maintain its role as a major exporter of both raw cotton and textiles while meeting its rising domestic consumption requirements. The government has indicated that the goal for the eighth 5-year-plan (1991-95) is to produce 21 to 23 million bales per year. China is expected to continue its push to maintain cotton production in 1992/93. A strong government-supported cotton procurement price, combined with subsidized production inputs, prompted larger plantings for 1991. This emphasis should continue for 1992 but lower world prices could affect these policies, reducing the area planted below the estimated 6.1 million hectares for 1991. Because of dry weather this past fall, China could not plant all its intended wheat, leaving more land for cotton and other spring planted crops. This could offset some of the effects of the reduced world price.

Cotton area in the republics of the former Soviet Union for 1992/93 is affected by two opposing forces: the need to earn hard currency versus the need to provide more food production for the cotton producing region of the central Asian republics. The strongest argument for area expansion revolves around pressure to earn hard currency by means of cotton exports. The pressure to reduce cotton plantings comes from the republics' need to increase the area dedicated to food and forage crop production. In addition to their food concerns, the republics have experienced an increase in land salinity from cotton irrigation. On balance, area is expected to decline slightly from this season's estimated 3.0 million hectares, continuing the trend of the past 4 years.

In Mexico, indications are that area planted to cotton is expected to be down from 1991/92. However, the exact level will depend primarily on financing available to producers. Mexican cotton is produced almost entirely by the communal sector. The Mexican Congress has approved constitutional changes which alter land tenure laws and the way financing is provided to communal producers. Through these land tenure reforms, the government hopes to stimulate cotton production by encouraging private lenders to provide credit. However, with the recent sale of several large commercial banks to the private sector, the banks may not be in a position to provide production credit loans.

South American cotton planting for 1992/93, which will begin in about 6 to 8 months, remains uncertain. Preliminary indications are that sowings will be lower. The reasons for reduced planting prospects are the record 1991/92 world cotton crop, increased world stocks, and lower cotton prices. Lower plantings are most probable in the three largest producing countries -- Brazil, Argentina, and Paraguay. In Brazil, the largest of the three, area sown will be influenced by the current season's larger than expected crop, probable competition for area from grain and soybeans, and the level of rural credit availability. In Argentina, cotton farmers are going through a tight financial situation, similar to 1990/91 when nearly 80 percent of them either lost money or broke even as untimely rains reduced both cotton quality and quantity. Nevertheless, cotton has remained the best alternative in recent years. This situation bodes well for only minor downward changes in area for 1992/93. In Paraguay, the lack of governmental support, weak international cotton prices, and an over-valued local currency have combined to seriously reduce ginning and export margins. This situation has reduced prices ginners are willing to pay producers. If the government continues its lack of support for production credits and industrial forecasts prove correct, i.e., prices are lower at planting time later this year, then 1992/93 plantings are likely to remain near this year's reduced level.

In South Asia and Oceania, cotton plantings should be slightly above the 1991/92 level. Although plantings in Pakistan will not begin until the April-May period, area intentions for the 1992/93 season are being influenced by this year's lower world cotton prices. However, recent agricultural policy changes designed to keep land in cotton will likely offset the effect of lower world prices. In India, current domestic price signals are expected to encourage additional plantings despite the lower world price. Since prices of many other commodities within India are also rising, there will not be a major shift into cotton. In Australia, the outlook is for a slight increase from this season's drought-reduced area. Although an increase in irrigation water will help alleviate the water shortage problem, the supply will be a bigger constraint to area planted than the drop in prices. Due to falling returns, it is predicted that the dryland area likely will decline and the more profitable irrigated area will increase.

In Turkey, cotton sowing this spring is expected to be up slightly from last season. Wetness this past October and December, coupled with unusually cold weather, hampered grain planting in the coastal area leaving more fields to spring crops. In addition, domestic prices remain higher than world prices despite surplus domestic cotton stocks. These two situations bode well for higher cotton planting for 1992/93. The Syrian 1992/93 crop may face constraints of rising production costs as the cost of diesel increases. Diesel fuel prices may boost production costs by as much as 50 percent. If the guaranteed procurement price for the 1992/93 cotton crop allows for these increases, planted area may repeat this year's level. The Syrian Agricultural Council has maintained a policy of promoting continuous increases in cotton production to provide a larger crop for export. This policy traditionally has been implemented through yearly increases in the procurement price for seed cotton. However, if the increased cost of production is not covered by an increase in the procurement price, plus lower cotton world prices, area will decline from the estimated 190,000 hectares harvested in 1991/92.

The Egyptian Government would like to expand cotton area. However, the major constraint to production continues to be the low government procurement price compared to the world price. Because of the relative low returns on investment, Egyptian farmers have focused on the production of alternative commodities. For 1992, the Egyptian Government has pledged to make prices for next season's cotton crop, of all varieties, equivalent to 66 percent of world market rates. It is unlikely that this situation will hold area at 1991/92 levels.

Greece, the largest EC producer, is expected to increase area in 1992/93. Abundant rain and snow cover this winter should result in enough water supplies for irrigation. Somewhat offsetting this is an EC pricing package announced last April that may influence producers to shift to corn and other spring crops.

NOTE: Information in this article is based on field reports received in early January 1992 from U.S. agricultural counselors and attaches, together with input from FAS Washington analysts. Actual area could vary from these estimates for a number of reasons, including government policy changes, weather during the crop season, and price changes for cotton and competing crops. The first official USDA forecast of total 1992/93 foreign harvested area will be issued in May. Individual country estimates for area, yield, and production will be released in July of this year.

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TABLE 9

Foreign Cotton Area, Yield, and Production

Year	Harvested Area (1,000 Ha)	Yield (Kg/Ha)	Production (1,000 480-Bales)
1982/83	27,453	445	56,072
1983/84	27,865	454	58,083
1984/85	29,659	556	75,775
1985/86	27,530	530	66,999
1986/87	26,065	508	60,817
1987/88	26,960	535	66,253
1988/89	28,865	522	69,238
1989/90	27,711	533	67,830
1990/91	28,258	551	71,450
Estimate 1991/92	28,806	564	74,653
5-Year Avg.	28,120	541	69,885
Forecast 1992/93	(27.0 to 29.0)		

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WORLD RAPESEED PRODUCTION

World rapeseed production in 1991/92 is estimated at a record 28.3 million tons, up 3.0 million or 12 percent from last year. Between 1982/83 and 1991/92 total world rapeseed harvested area rose from 8.5 million hectares to 14.2 million, a 66 percent increase. The European Community (EC-12), China, India, Canada, and Eastern Europe account for 26.4 million tons or 93 percent of world output. Growing conditions were generally favorable in most major producing countries, boosting yields above their 5-year average and to near record levels. However, increased area under rapeseed cultivation is the primary force behind the climb in total world output. The accompanying tables of rapeseed area, yield, and production for 1982/83 through 1991/92 provide the official USDA estimates for countries worldwide.

FOREIGN RAPESEED REVIEW

China produced more rapeseed than any other country in 1991/92, accounting for almost 26 percent of total world output. Production in 1991/92 was a record 7.1 million tons, up 2 percent over 1990/91. While rapeseed area increased by 11 percent to a record 6.1 million hectares, yields were down nearly 8 percent from 1990/91's outstanding harvest due to heavy late-season rains and flooding in the Yangtze River valley, China's main rapeseed growing region. Area may be down slightly in 1992/93 from last year since planting of the rapeseed crop was hindered by dry conditions. On the up side, however, winter weather has been near normal and the 1992/93 crop should be in fair to good condition.

India, the world's second largest rapeseed producer, is expected to harvest a record crop during 1991/92 owing to a surge in sowings following a dry summer season. Area is estimated at a record 6.3 million hectares, up 11 percent from last year. Large scale sowings of short season rapeseed, called "toria", are expected to boost output to 6.0 million tons, an increase of 11 percent over last year's record harvest. Toria rapeseed cultivation is expanding in arid growing areas, proving to be a hardy and profitable catch-crop following failed summer plantings. The main winter rapeseed crop is also reported to be in excellent condition following widespread beneficial showers during the autumn and early winter. Domestic rapeseed prices have been very good over the last few years, encouraging an increase in irrigated rapeseed in the northwest growing states of Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh. This trend is forecast to continue at a modest rate.

As a group, the EC-12 is the world's largest rapeseed producer. Rapeseed output for 1991/92 is estimated at a record 7.4 million tons, up 20 percent from 1990/91, and accounts for 27 percent of total world production. Harvested area, estimated at 2.4 million hectares, is less than one-half that of China or India. Liberal applications of crop inputs supported under the Common Agricultural Policy has pushed average yields to 3.05 metric tons per hectare, well above the world average of 1.39 tons per hectare. Over the past 10 years, total rapeseed production climbed by 4.4 million tons or 149 percent, while harvested area increased by 1.3 million hectares or 110 percent.

Germany, France, the United Kingdom, and Denmark account for the majority of EC-12's rapeseed production. Germany harvested a record 2.9 million tons for 1991/92, up 0.8 million or 40 percent above last year's record crop. Good growing conditions increased yields to near record levels and harvested area set a new record at 936,000 hectares, 30 percent over the previous record set last year.

The EC-12's winter rapeseed crop for 1992/93 is not forecast down significantly as a result of the new farm support program. Early reports from EC-12 government officials and U.S. agricultural attaches indicate that planted area is off only slightly. Yields in 1991/92 could be down, but output maybe near last year's level.

Canada had a very good rapeseed harvest for 1991/92, producing a near record 4.3 million tons. Yield was the third highest in 10 years and harvested area was up 27 percent from 1990/91, but down 10 percent from the record set in 1988/89. The government's Gross Revenue Insurance Program (GRIP) was a significant factor in encouraging rapeseed producers to plant additional area. Rapeseed production is concentrated in the Prairie Provinces, with Saskatchewan accounting for 41 percent of total rapeseed area, followed by Alberta at 39 percent, and Manitoba at 16 percent. Generally good growing conditions prevailed across Canada, although the prairies experienced wet weather in the spring and a dry summer. Spring planting of the 1992/93 rapeseed crop is some months away and no planting intentions are available.

THE UNITED STATES

The National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture estimates total 1991/92 rapeseed production at a record 83,000 tons from a harvested area of 58,000 hectares. This is the first rapeseed estimate for the entire United States conducted by NASS -- official state-by-state production and area breakdowns are not available. This June NASS will release it's U.S. estimate for 1992/93 planted area. Production in the United States has increased over the past few years due to U.S. grower interest in using Canadian canola variety rapeseed to increase U.S. plantings. (Canola is the registered trade name for the low erucic acid, edible variety developed by Canada.) Production has also increased due to incentives for minor oilseeds provided in the current U.S. Farm Bill. It is likely that rapeseed area in the United States will increase at a modest rate for the foreseeable future.

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TABLE 10

Rapeseed Production by Country 1/

											1990/91 - 1991/92	
											Change	
1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	Prelim 1990/91	Forecast 1991/92		Amount	Percent
(1,000's of metric tons)												
EC-12:	2,967	2,708	3,744	4,029	4,066	6,352	5,594	5,342	6,143	7,392	1249	20.3
Germany	843	859	967	1,184	1,339	1,665	1,640	1,881	2,088	2,913	825	39.5
France	1,148	906	1,304	1,340	1,071	2,645	2,302	1,748	1,930	2,269	339	17.6
United Kingdom	580	565	925	895	940	1,353	1,040	953	1,200	1,350	150	12.5
Denmark	335	309	474	544	618	556	504	655	793	734	-59	-7.4
Italy	--	1	5	13	44	68	51	40	44	43	-1	-2.3
Belgium-Lux	10	10	11	6	8	15	13	15	22	30	8	36.4
Netherlands	33	38	38	31	20	31	24	23	26	25	-1	-3.8
Spain	13	11	11	10	10	10	11	18	30	18	-12	-40.0
Ireland	5	9	9	6	16	9	9	9	10	10	--	--
China	5,656	4,287	4,205	5,607	5,881	6,605	5,044	5,435	6,958	7,100	142	2.0
India	2,207	2,608	3,073	2,681	2,605	3,455	4,377	4,123	5,400	6,000	600	11.1
Canada	2,225	2,609	3,412	3,498	3,787	3,847	4,311	3,096	3,281	4,300	1019	31.1
Eastern Europe:	789	1,085	1,484	1,604	1,910	1,772	1,773	2,149	1,752	1,580	-172	-9.8
Poland	434	554	911	1,073	1,298	1,192	1,199	1,586	1,206	1,043	-163	-13.5
Czechoslovakia	178	314	300	285	306	337	380	387	376	400	24	6.4
Hungary	85	93	92	85	120	105	81	94	91	91	--	--
Yugoslavia	79	103	124	126	131	88	68	64	68	36	-32	-47.1
Romania	13	21	57	35	55	50	45	18	11	10	-1	-9.1
Former USSR 2/	47	69	55	74	110	296	420	423	506	550	44	8.7
Sweden	320	318	327	320	321	250	249	370	367	332	-35	-9.5
Pakistan	246	217	234	250	217	204	249	233	245	247	2	0.8
Bangladesh	120	254	285	261	229	222	207	200	205	210	5	2.4
Australia	7	17	32	87	83	66	58	78	111	168	57	51.4
Austria	12	12	17	18	27	65	87	96	85	125	40	47.1
Finland	96	101	83	94	139	90	124	120	124	112	-12	-9.7
United States	--	--	--	--	--	22	25	52	54	83	29	53.7
Chile	3	4	30	90	78	123	113	40	50	51	1	2.0
Switzerland	37	32	43	39	49	50	50	54	43	50	7	16.3
Ethiopia	21	24	15	22	22	15	20	20	19	19	--	--
Norway	13	19	19	11	11	9	9	9	9	9	--	--
Korea, Rep. of	20	10	10	7	7	8	8	7	7	7	--	--
Turkey	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	5	5	--	--
Morocco	4	4	5	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	-1	-33.3
Japan	4	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	--	--
Brazil	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	--	--
Colombia	--	--	--	--	2	1	1	1	1	1	--	--
Taiwan	1	1	1	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mexico	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	14,799	14,386	17,079	18,699	19,550	23,457	22,725	21,855	25,371	28,346	2,975	11.7

1/ Countries and regions sorted in order of largest rapeseed producer in 1991/92.

2/ Former USSR covers the same area previously designated USSR.

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TABLE 11

Rapeseed Harvested Area by Country 1/

											1990/91 - 1991/92	
											Change	
1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	Prelim 1990/91	Forecast 1991/92		Amount	Percent
(1,000's of hectares)												
India	3,827	3,874	3,987	3,979	3,719	4,619	4,832	4,989	5,720	6,300	580	10.1
China	4,122	3,669	3,413	4,494	4,916	5,267	4,936	4,993	5,504	6,100	596	10.8
Canada	1,777	2,334	3,071	2,783	2,641	2,671	3,672	2,904	2,582	3,268	686	26.6
EC-12:	1,150	1,241	1,312	1,416	1,418	2,006	1,987	1,806	2,128	2,420	292	13.7
Germany	310	356	388	411	456	573	532	576	719	936	217	30.2
France	476	463	430	461	388	740	869	633	688	710	22	3.2
United Kingdom	174	222	269	296	299	388	340	323	390	450	60	15.4
Denmark	152	162	191	217	227	250	199	231	270	275	5	1.9
Italy	--	1	2	6	23	28	23	16	17	16	-1	-5.9
Spain	19	16	10	9	9	8	9	12	24	12	-12	-50.0
Belgium-Lux	5	4	5	2	3	5	4	5	7	9	2	28.6
Netherlands	11	13	13	10	6	10	7	6	8	7	-1	-12.5
Ireland	3	4	4	4	7	4	4	4	5	5	--	--
Eastern Europe:	472	487	672	762	808	779	729	807	735	687	-48	-6.5
Poland	259	247	396	467	515	499	471	570	500	468	-32	-6.4
Czechoslovakia	97	118	113	117	121	128	130	133	137	140	3	2.2
Hungary	58	52	57	56	58	54	39	52	50	50	--	--
Yugoslavia	44	46	56	63	56	36	29	32	35	18	-17	-48.6
Romania	14	24	50	59	58	62	60	20	13	11	-2	-15.4
Former USSR 2/	100	144	109	123	144	407	607	512	451	500	49	10.9
Bangladesh	186	364	385	369	343	318	334	325	325	325	--	--
Pakistan	385	313	347	351	310	269	334	307	315	320	5	1.6
Sweden	166	161	164	168	171	164	146	175	163	156	-7	-4.3
Australia	12	18	30	74	69	58	43	50	67	137	70	104.5
United States	--	--	--	--	--	17	18	33	31	58	27	87.1
Finland	64	61	58	58	75	81	86	74	65	59	-6	-9.2
Austria	5	5	6	6	10	23	32	35	41	50	9	22.0
Ethiopia	51	54	40	45	45	40	45	45	43	44	1	2.3
Chile	3	4	19	55	47	60	61	32	29	30	1	3.4
Switzerland	13	14	14	16	17	17	17	17	17	17	--	--
Norway	8	9	11	7	6	7	7	7	7	7	--	--
Turkey	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	5	5	--	--
Korea, Rep. of	11	7	6	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	--	--
Morocco	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	3	2	-1	-33.3
Japan	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	--	--
Colombia	--	--	--	--	1	1	1	1	1	1	--	--
Brazil	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	--	--
Taiwan	1	1	1	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mexico	2	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	12,361	12,767	13,651	14,716	14,749	16,814	17,896	17,122	18,238	20,492	2,254	12.4

1/ Countries and regions sorted in order of largest rapeseed area in 1991/92.

2/ Former USSR covers the same area previously designated USSR.

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TABLE 12

Rapeseed Yields by Country 1/

											1990/91 - 1991/92	
											Change	
1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	Prelim 1990/91	Forecast 1991/92		Amount	Percent
(Metric tons per hectare)												
Netherlands	3.00	2.92	2.92	3.10	3.33	3.10	3.43	3.83	3.25	3.57	0.32	9.9
Belgium-Lux	2.00	2.50	2.20	3.00	2.67	3.00	3.25	3.00	3.14	3.33	0.19	6.0
France	2.41	1.96	3.03	2.91	2.76	3.57	2.65	2.76	2.81	3.20	0.39	13.9
Germany	2.72	2.41	2.49	2.88	2.94	2.91	3.08	3.27	2.90	3.11	0.21	7.2
United Kingdom	3.33	2.55	3.44	3.02	3.14	3.49	3.06	2.95	3.08	3.00	-0.08	-2.5
Switzerland	2.85	2.29	3.07	2.44	2.88	2.94	2.94	3.18	2.53	2.94	0.41	16.3
Czechoslovakia	1.84	2.66	2.66	2.44	2.53	2.63	2.92	2.91	2.75	2.86	0.11	4.1
Italy	--	1.00	2.50	2.17	1.91	2.43	2.22	2.50	2.59	2.69	0.10	3.9
Denmark	2.20	1.91	2.48	2.51	2.72	2.22	2.53	2.84	2.94	2.67	-0.27	-9.1
Austria	2.40	2.40	2.83	3.00	2.70	2.83	2.72	2.74	2.07	2.50	0.43	20.6
Poland	1.68	2.24	2.30	2.30	2.52	2.39	2.55	2.78	2.41	2.23	-0.18	-7.6
Sweden	1.93	1.98	1.99	1.91	1.88	1.52	1.71	2.11	2.25	2.13	-0.12	-5.5
Ireland	1.67	2.25	2.25	1.50	2.29	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.00	2.00	--	--
Japan	2.00	1.50	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	--	--
Yugoslavia	1.80	2.24	2.21	2.00	2.34	2.44	2.35	2.00	1.94	2.00	0.06	2.9
Finland	1.50	1.66	1.43	1.62	1.85	1.11	1.44	1.62	1.91	1.90	-0.01	-0.5
Hungary	1.47	1.79	1.61	1.52	2.07	1.94	2.08	1.81	1.82	1.82	--	--
Korea, Rep. of	1.82	1.43	1.67	1.75	1.75	1.60	2.00	1.75	1.75	1.75	--	--
United States	--	--	--	--	--	1.29	1.39	1.58	1.74	1.43	-0.31	-17.9
Chile	1.00	1.00	1.58	1.64	1.66	2.05	1.85	1.25	1.72	1.70	-0.02	-1.4
Spain	0.68	0.69	1.10	1.11	1.11	1.25	1.22	1.50	1.25	1.50	0.25	20.0
Canada	1.25	1.12	1.11	1.26	1.43	1.44	1.17	1.07	1.27	1.32	0.05	3.5
Norway	1.63	2.11	1.73	1.57	1.83	1.29	1.29	1.29	1.29	1.29	--	--
China	1.37	1.17	1.23	1.25	1.20	1.25	1.02	1.09	1.26	1.16	-0.10	-7.9
Former USSR 2/	0.47	0.48	0.51	0.60	0.76	0.73	0.69	0.83	1.12	1.10	-0.02	-2.0
Australia	0.58	0.94	1.07	1.18	1.20	1.14	1.35	1.56	1.66	1.23	-0.43	-26.0
Brazil	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	--	--
Morocco	4.00	4.00	5.00	1.00	1.00	0.50	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	--	--
Colombia	--	--	--	--	2.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	--	--
Turkey	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	--	--
India	0.58	0.67	0.77	0.67	0.70	0.75	0.91	0.83	0.94	0.95	0.01	0.9
Romania	0.93	0.88	1.14	0.59	0.95	0.81	0.75	0.90	0.85	0.91	0.06	7.4
Pakistan	0.64	0.69	0.67	0.71	0.70	0.76	0.75	0.76	0.78	0.77	-0.01	-0.8
Bangladesh	0.65	0.70	0.74	0.71	0.67	0.70	0.62	0.62	0.63	0.65	0.02	2.4
Ethiopia	0.41	0.44	0.38	0.49	0.49	0.38	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.43	-0.01	-2.3
Taiwan	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mexico	0.50	1.00	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Simple Average	1.20	1.13	1.25	1.27	1.33	1.40	1.27	1.28	1.39	1.38	-0.01	-0.6

1/ Countries sorted in order of highest rapeseed yields in 1991/92.

2/ Former USSR covers the same area previously designated USSR.

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CHART 1
Rapeseed Harvested Area by Country

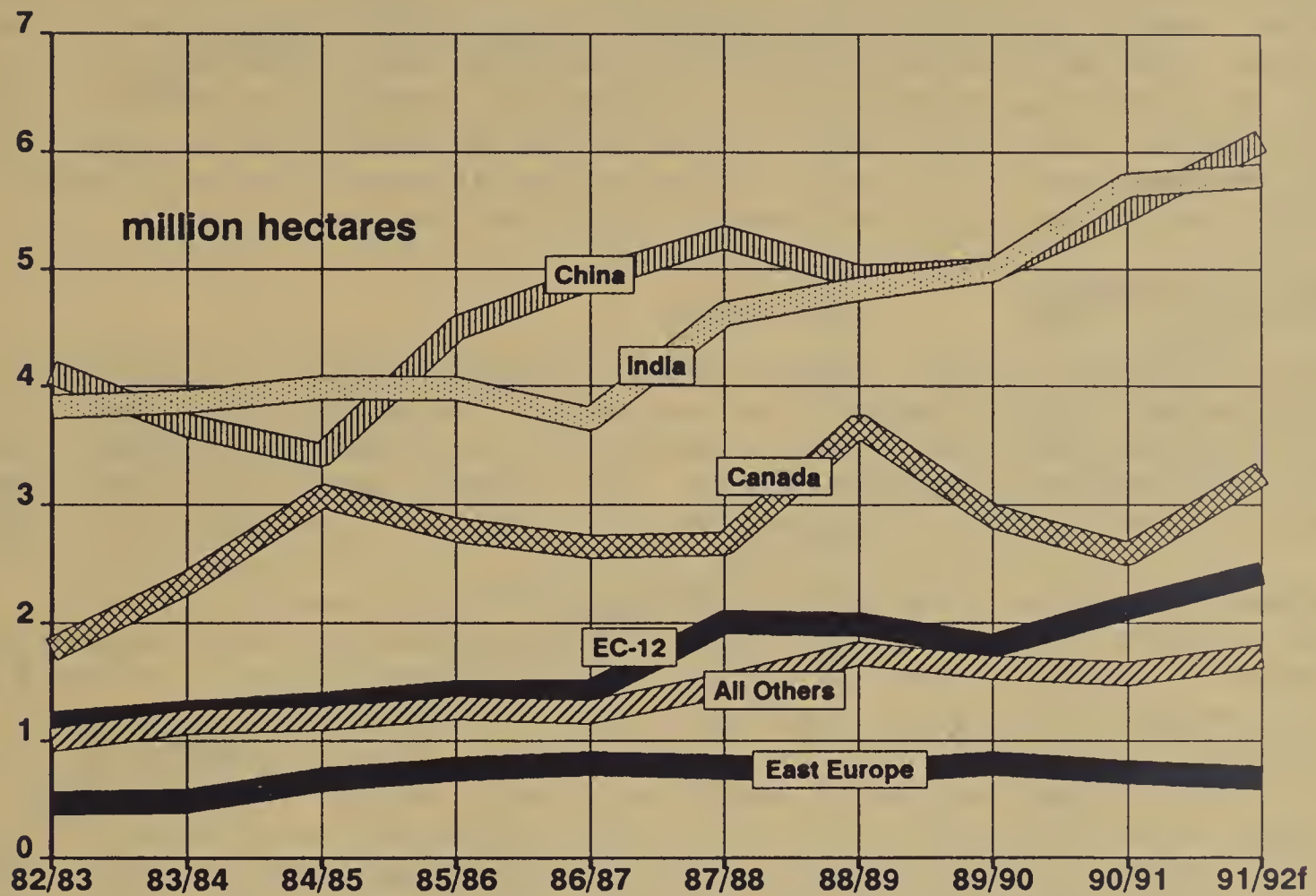
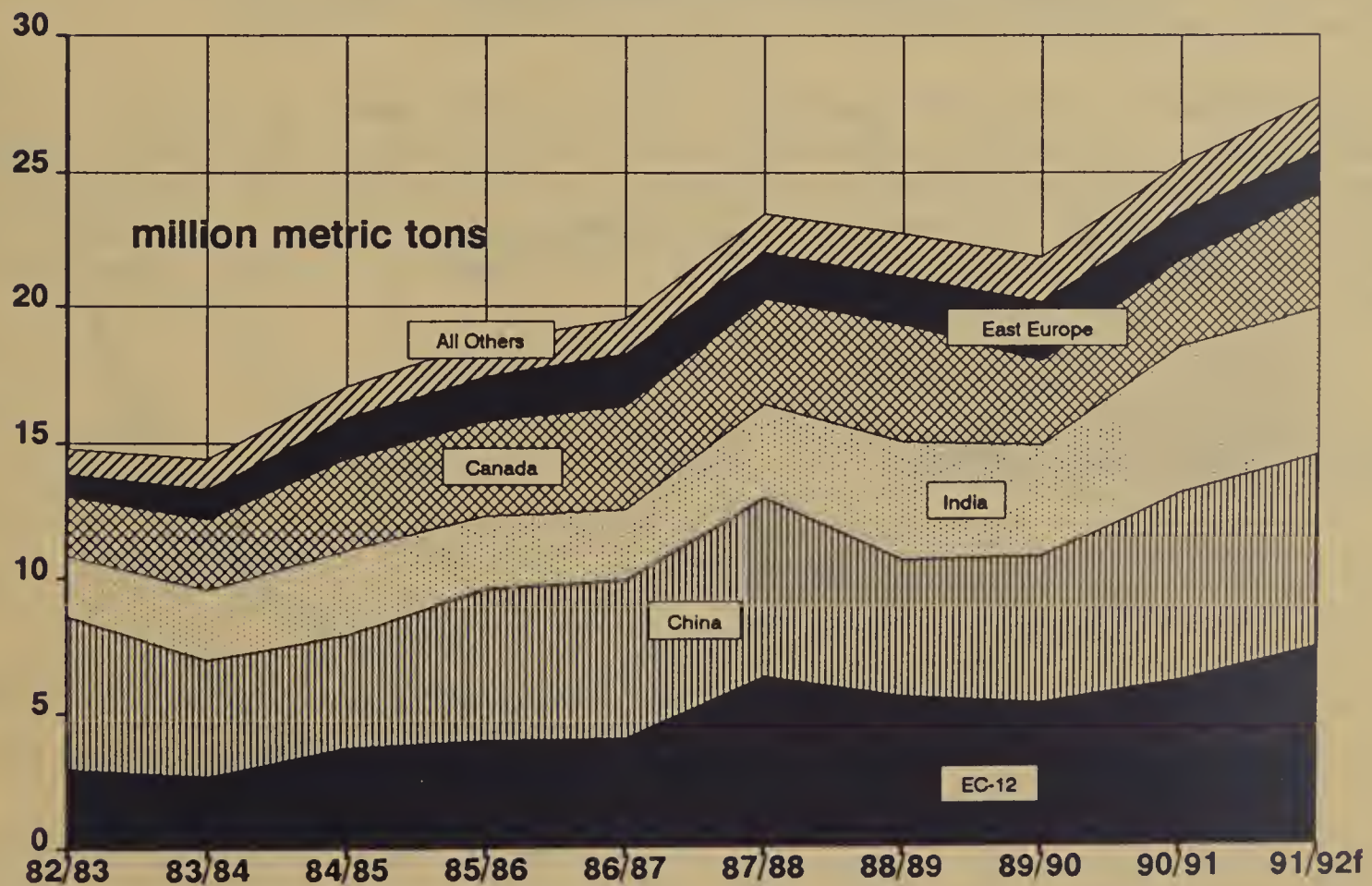


CHART 2
World Rapeseed Production



Nearly 55 percent of the world's palm oil supplies are produced by Malaysia. Malaysian palm oil production is grouped in two regions, peninsular and eastern, and is harvested throughout the year. Total production for 1991/92 (October-September) is estimated at 6.3 million tons, up 5 percent from last year, but below the record crop of 6.4 million produced in 1989/90. Although first quarter output was lower than anticipated, production is seen recovering over the remainder of the year. An expansion in area of mature trees and recovery of yields will boost production above last year's output.

LAST SEASON SUMMARY

After a slow start to the 1990/91 season, Malaysian palm oil production turned around in March and increased each month with the exception of June. Total monthly production reached record levels each month during the last quarter of the October-September marketing year. The 1990/91 marketing season ended with production second only to the record of 6.4 million tons produced in 1989/90.

Peninsular Malaysia produces over 85 percent of the country's palm oil. The first 5 months (October to February) of production were characterized by a downturn in output caused by inadequate rains (lagged 12 to 18 months) and tree stress caused by excessive fruiting in the previous months. Fruiting results in a normal biological reduction in oil output. However, production turned around in March and output increased each month, except for June. The decline in June was attributed to heavy rains, with flooding that temporarily lowered monthly output. Record monthly production was established in April, July, August, and September. The rate of new area brought into production has slowed, but is continuing to grow at the expense of rubber due to better economic returns. In fact, the Malaysian Ministry of Primary Industries has advised the Federal Land Development Authority (FELDA) to phase out rubber cultivation in the FELDA estates and to concentrate on oil palm in all replanting programs.

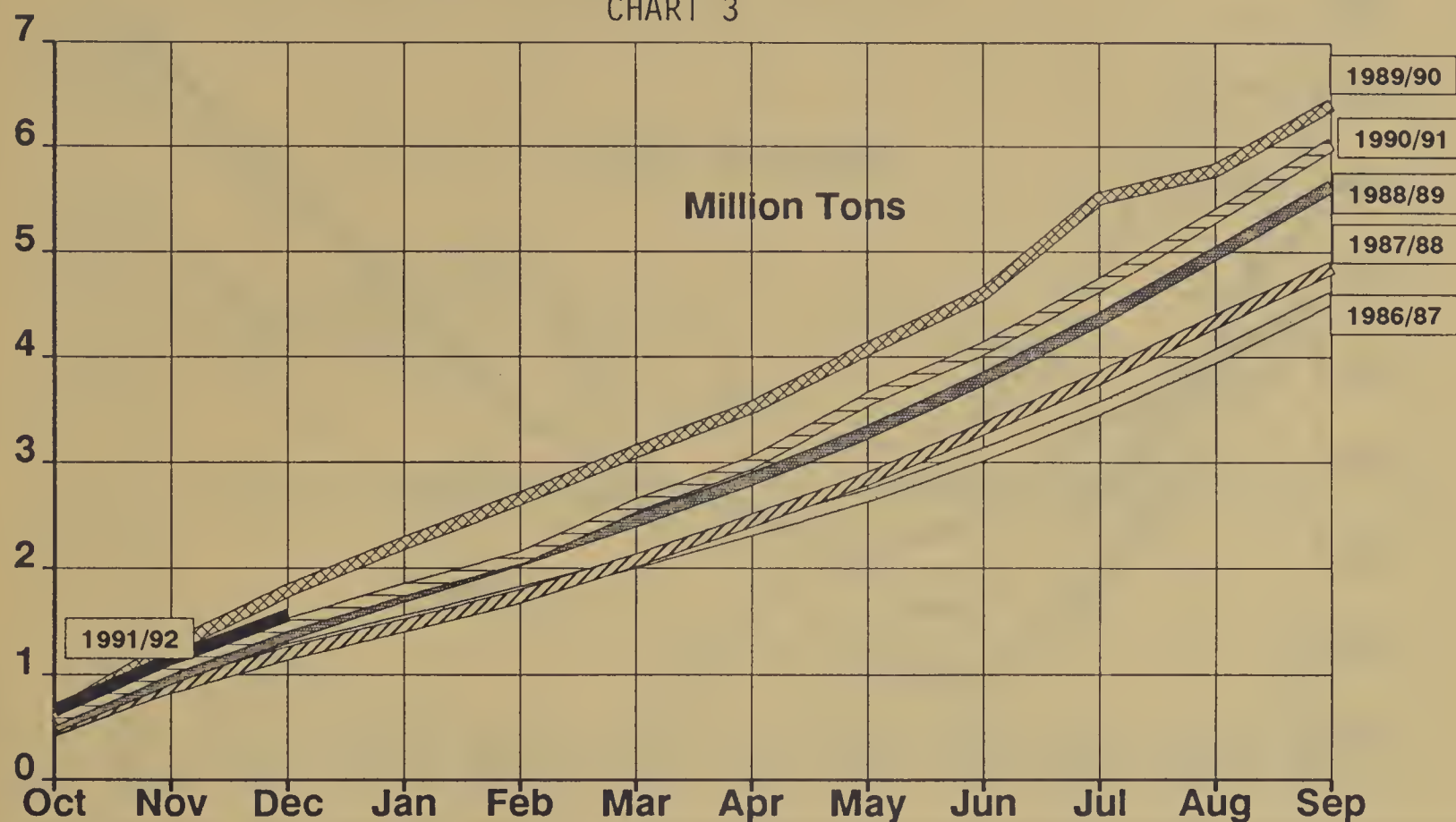
In east Malaysia, palm oil production accounts for about 15 percent of the total output. As in the peninsula, output during the first 5 months trended lower, but production rebounded in March to a new record and continued at a record pace through the remainder of the year. As a result of a concerted effort by the government to increase oil palm area in the east, production should continue to expand.

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Malaysian Palm Oil Production

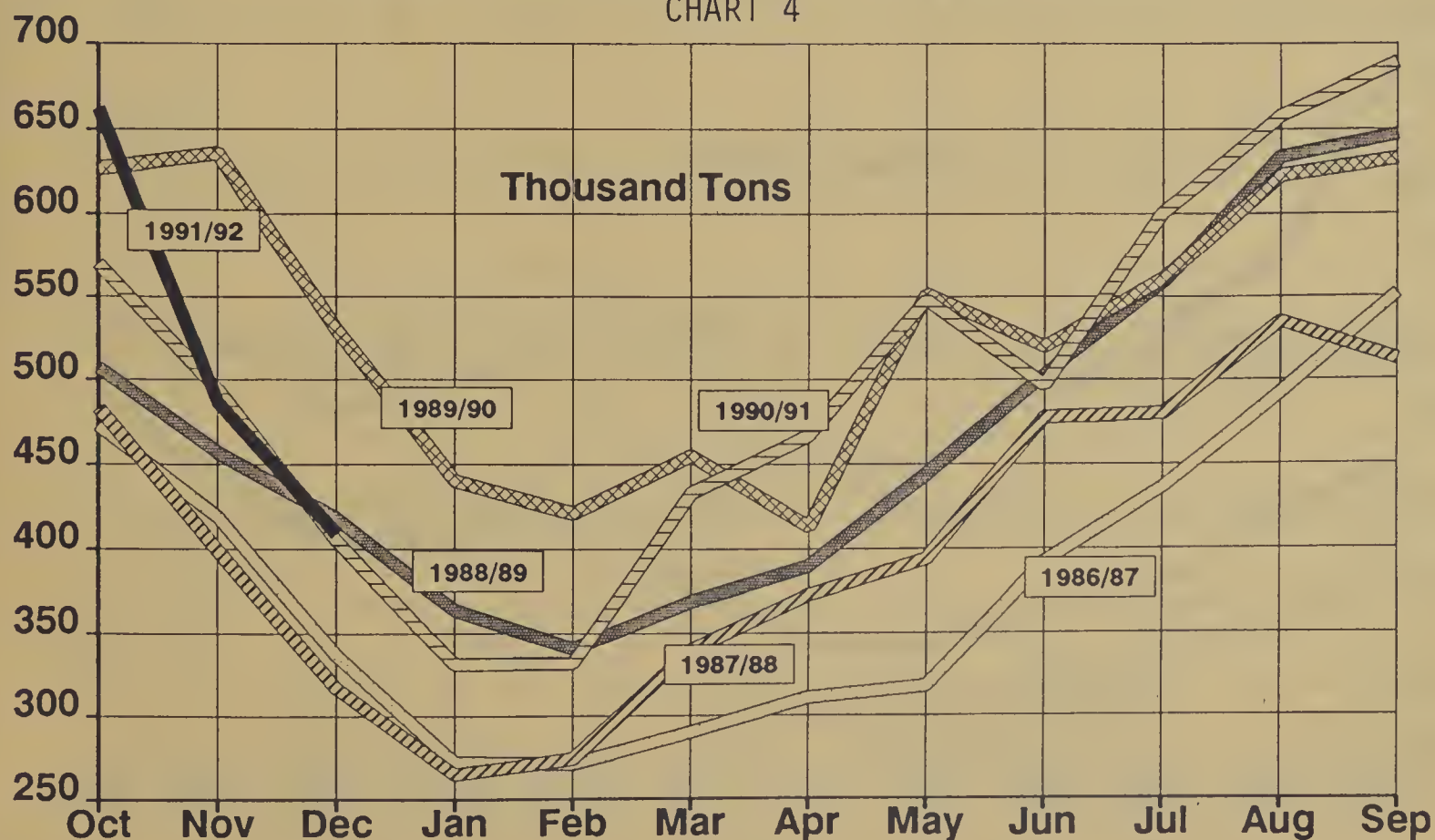
Total Cumulative Production

CHART 3



Total Monthly Production

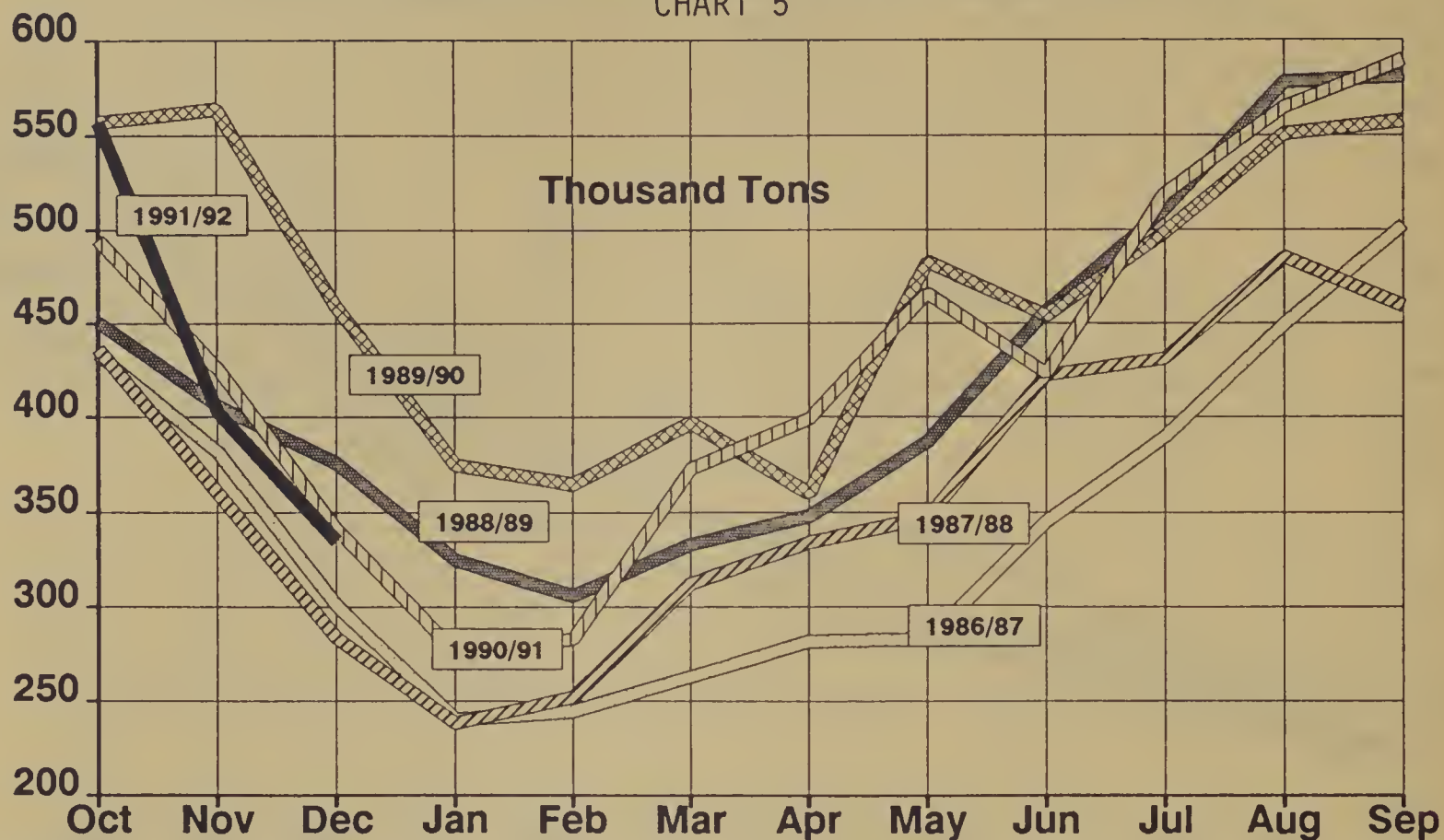
CHART 4



Malaysian Palm Oil Production

Peninsular Malaysia

CHART 5



East Malaysia

CHART 6

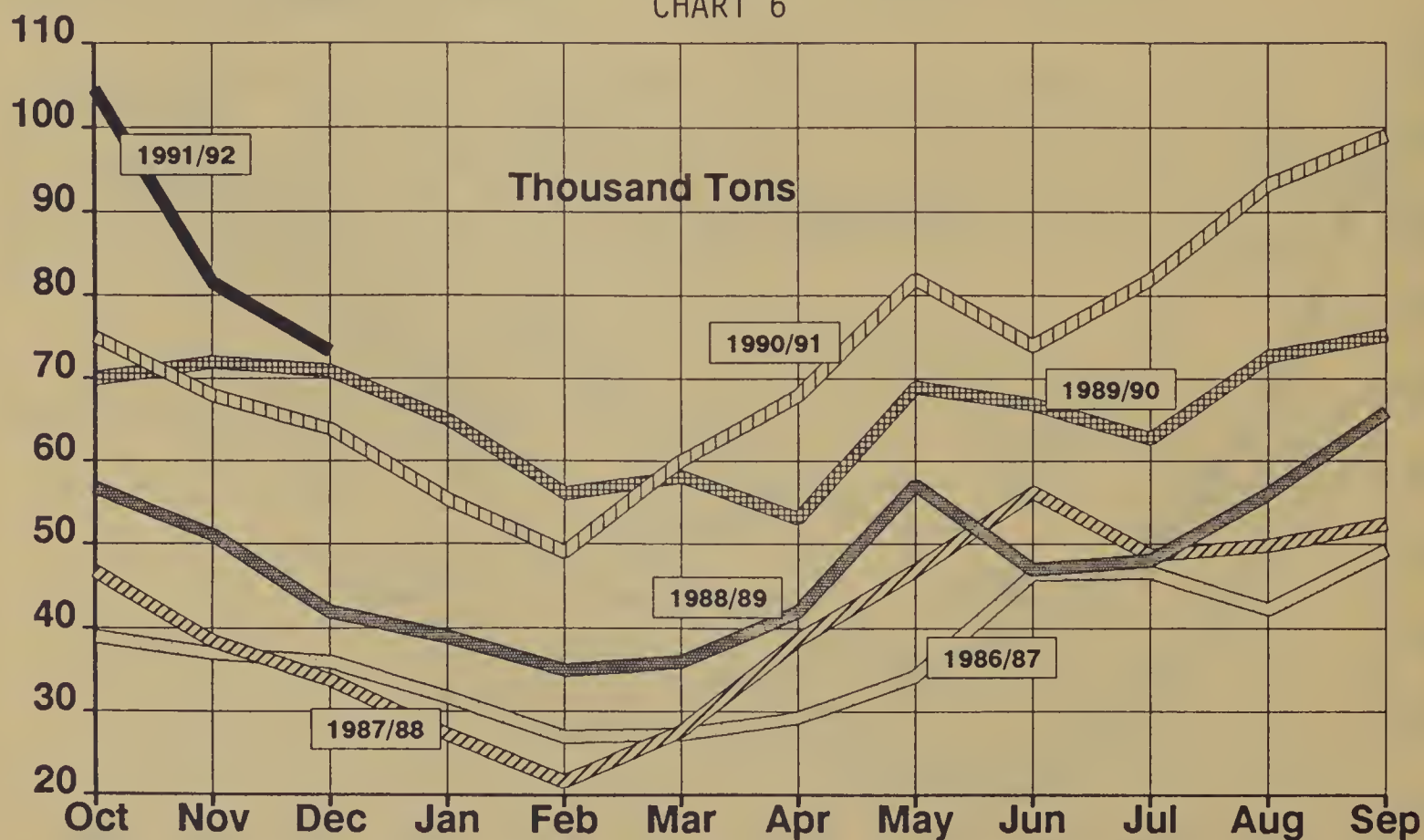


TABLE 13

Malaysia Palm Oil Production
(1,000 Metric Tons)

Month	Year	Monthly Penin.	Monthly East	Monthly Total	Month	Year	Monthly Penin.	Monthly East	Monthly Total
October	88	451	57	507	October	89	557	70	627
November	88	406	51	457	November	89	563	72	635
December	88	376	42	418	December	89	458	71	529
January	89	325	39	364	January	90	375	65	440
February	89	307	35	342	February	90	365	56	421
March	89	334	36	370	March	90	397	58	455
April	89	348	42	390	April	90	360	53	413
May	89	388	57	445	May	90	482	71	553
June	89	456	47	503	June	90	454	67	521
July	89	511	48	559	July	90	499	63	562
August	89	578	56	634	August	90	551	73	623
September	89	581	66	647	September	90	558	75	633
TOTAL		5,061	576	5,636	TOTAL		5,618	794	6,412
October	90	495	75	570	October	91	557	105	662
November	90	426	68	494	November	91	403	82	485
December	90	341	64	405	December	91	335	73	408
January	91	276	55	331	January	92			
February	91	283	49	332	February	92			
March	91	373	60	433	March	92			
April	91	399	68	467	April	92			
May	91	466	82	548	May	92			
June	91	423	74	497	June	92			
July	91	519	82	601	July	92			
August	91	565	93	658	August	92			
September	91	590	99	689	September	92			
TOTAL		5,156	869	6,025	TOTAL				6,300

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Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS,USDA

In 1990, the republics of the former Soviet Union produced almost 12 million bales (480-pound) of cotton and ranked third in world production behind China and the United States. Production for the 1991 crop year is currently estimated at 11.3 million bales. Cotton is grown in six of the former Soviet republics: Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, and Azerbaijan. Although cotton is a valuable export crop and an important source of hard currency for the newly-independent republics, cotton production has been responsible for serious health and environmental problems in central Asia.

Total cotton area in the republics of the former Soviet Union has declined steadily since 1987. Environmental concerns and an increased emphasis on raising food and feed crops in central Asia have exerted downward pressure on cotton area. Agricultural officials have attempted to maintain a steady level of cotton production by balancing decreasing area with increasing yields. Whether the steps to increase yields have been successful is unclear; the production of the past 5 years is more closely tied to weather than to any trend in yield improvement.

Uzbekistan is the major cotton producer in the former Soviet Union and is responsible for about 60 percent of total production. It is the largest of the central Asian republics; its territory extends from the Aral Sea to the Fergana Valley and includes over 4 million hectares of arable land, almost half of which are sown to cotton. Turkmenistan, located in the Karakum Desert, is the second-largest producer. Cotton production in Turkmenistan significantly increased in the early 1960's as a result of the opening of the Karakum Canal, and currently over 50 percent of cultivated land in Turkmenistan is planted in cotton. In contrast, less than 3 percent of the arable land in Kyrgyzstan is sown to cotton; most of the crop area is devoted to grains and forages. Tajikistan is an important source of valuable extra-long-staple (ELS) cotton varieties. Although only 10 percent of total former-USSR cotton area is located in Tajikistan, this republic produces about 25 percent of ELS cotton. Cotton production in Kazakhstan, which is less than 4 percent of the total, is located in the extreme southern part of the republic, bordering Uzbekistan. Azerbaijan, which produces 7 percent, is the only cotton-producing republic not located in the central Asian deserts. No cotton is grown in the Russian republic.

Virtually all cotton produced in the republics of the former Soviet Union is irrigated. Snow-melt from the Tien Shan mountains is the main source of irrigation water in the central Asian region. A system of canals diverts water from the Amu-Darya and Syr-Darya Rivers as they travel northwestward from the mountains toward the Aral Sea. The main irrigation system supplying the cotton-producing region was completed in 1940. Irrigated soils in desert climates, including the central Asian republics, experience salt-accumulation problems. The evaporation of irrigation water results in accumulation of salts and these fields require occasional removal of salts through flooding and draining. Inadequate drainage systems have been responsible for some loss of production in the central Asian cotton region, and drainage pipes are currently being repaired and replaced throughout the cotton producing region.

Historically, irrigation water has been provided to cotton-production enterprises at no charge. Although much attention has been focused on reducing water use in the region, recent efforts to institute a payment system have been met with great resistance. One alternative measure to conserve water is to improve the efficiency of irrigation systems in this region. Drip-irrigation systems, which significantly reduce water use, are being expanded. Dr. Philip Micklin at Western Michigan University has concluded that there are several other measures which can be employed to deal with the water supply problem, including greater use of ground water and the re-using of irrigation drainage. Dr. Micklin also suggests another possible but more socially complicated approach: to alter the economic structure of central Asia away from water-intensive irrigation and toward low-water-use industries, for example, textile and clothing production. At the current time, most textile mills in the former Soviet Union are located in European Russia and the Baltic nations, far from the areas where the cotton is grown.

While the level of mechanization of cotton production in the former Soviet Union lags considerably behind that of the United States (where virtually all of the cotton is machine-harvested), it has increased noticeably in the last few years. In 1987, only 42 percent of the cotton crop in the Soviet Union was machine-harvested. By 1991, the level had reportedly increased to 65 percent. There are regional differences, however; in Tajikistan, where fields are small and the terrain is hilly, 75 percent of the crop is still hand-harvested.

Cotton yields in the republics of the former Soviet Union are comparable to yields in China and the United States, usually around 0.8 tons of lint per hectare. Yields dropped rather suddenly beginning in 1982. The 1971-1981 average lint yield was 0.89 tons per hectare. The 1982-1990 average fell to 0.79 tons. The drop can be traced partially to increased mechanization: as the percentage of machine-harvested cotton rises, yields tend to fall due to incomplete harvesting of the plants by inefficient machinery. Note that in Tajikistan 75 percent of the cotton crop is hand-harvested compared to about 35 percent in the other republics, and Tajik yields are consistently higher than the yields achieved elsewhere in the former Soviet Union.

A second, more serious factor contributing to decreased yields and increased incidence of health problems is the adverse effects of agriculture, particularly in the Karakalpak region of northern Uzbekistan. This has had a significant negative impact on the Aral Sea and the surrounding area. The water from the Amu-Darya and Syr-Darya Rivers used to feed into the sea, but for decades the water has been diverted for irrigation. Satellite imagery shows that the eastern coastline of the Aral Sea has retreated roughly 70 kilometers in the past 15 years. The once-thriving fishing industry no longer exists. Windstorms originating on the dried-up sea bed are capable of carrying sand and salt hundreds of miles, causing damage to agricultural lands in Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan. Satellite imagery indicates also that there has been a steady reduction in the vigor of vegetation south of the Aral Sea, particularly over the last 5 years. The incidence of throat cancer as well as eye and respiratory diseases has increased considerably. Chemical defoliants have contaminated some drinking water supplies.

Officials recognize that a serious ecological problem exists and efforts have been made to reduce the impact of local agricultural practices. Cotton/alfalfa crop rotations have been increased (partially in response to an increase in regional demand for feed crops) and cotton area has been reduced by 15 percent in the past 4 years, from 3.5 to 3.0 million hectares. Attempts to make up for the reduced area by increasing yields have been only marginally successful. Measures to improve the environment at the expense of cotton production will likely be hindered by the considerable value of cotton as an export crop, particularly now that individual republics are politically independent and are working toward economic self-sufficiency.

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TABLE 14
FORMER SOVIET UNION COTTON
Area, Yield, and Production

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
	Area (1000's Hectares)						
Uzbekistan	1,993	2,053	2,103	2,017	1,967	1,830	1,720
Kazakhstan	130	129	128	128	119	120	120
Azerbaijan	295	300	303	299	280	264	245
Kyrgyzstan	28	29	31	32	27	30	25
Tajikistan	312	313	324	320	309	304	300
Turkmenistan	560	650	633	636	634	623	600
TOTAL	3,320	3,470	3,530	3,430	3,338	3,171	3,010

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
	Yield (Tons/Hectare)						
Uzbekistan	0.87	0.79	0.71	0.86	0.85	0.87	0.86
Kazakhstan	0.76	0.84	0.75	0.77	0.83	0.85	0.76
Azerbaijan	0.87	0.84	0.74	0.68	0.69	0.68	0.72
Kyrgyzstan	0.63	0.70	0.65	0.75	0.85	0.83	0.74
Tajikistan	0.93	0.94	0.85	0.92	0.90	0.84	0.84
Turkmenistan	0.69	0.54	0.60	0.64	0.67	0.70	0.72
AVERAGE	0.84	0.77	0.71	0.80	0.80	0.82	0.82

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
	Production (1000's 480-lb Bales)						
Uzbekistan	7,937	7,450	6,912	7,955	7,684	7,317	6,805
Kazakhstan	455	496	441	455	455	468	420
Azerbaijan	1,185	1,203	1,033	932	882	827	814
Kyrgyzstan	83	96	92	110	106	115	86
Tajikistan	1,337	1,346	1,268	1,350	1,268	1,176	1,162
Turkmenistan	1,782	1,626	1,745	1,883	1,943	2,007	1,998
TOTAL	12,777	12,217	11,491	12,686	12,337	11,909	11,285

SYRIAN AGRICULTURAL OVERVIEW

The Syrian agricultural sector is influenced by two major factors which greatly affect production potential. Fluctuations in the level of the Euphrates River and seasonal rainfall both are key to determining crop area and harvest results. Development of the agricultural sector is one of the government's main priorities, with policy aimed toward achieving self-sufficiency in food and generating foreign exchange through agricultural exports. A shortage of foreign exchange plagues the development of the agricultural sector since a significant level of available funds have been spent on grain imports.

Syria normally receives little, if any, rain during the summer months (May through September), and due to this lack of rainfall all summer crops, including cotton and oilseeds, are irrigated. Winter crops such as barley are predominantly rainfed; however, some wheat is irrigated. In northeastern Syria some previously rainfed agricultural lands have been brought under irrigation by digging new wells. Lands that have been devoted to barley, lentils, and chickpeas are now also planted with wheat, cotton, and corn.

COTTON

Production of 1991/92 Syrian cotton is estimated at 186,000 tons (lint basis), up 28 percent from the drought-reduced crop produced in 1990/91. Planting of this year's crop was early and growing conditions allowed for favorable development. Total 1991/92 harvested area is estimated at a record 190,000 hectares, up 22 percent from 1990/91. Actual planted area in 1991 exceeded the targeted level due to ample rainfall in March and April and the opening of new irrigated lands in northeastern Syria.

Cotton is Syria's second greatest foreign exchange earner (after petroleum) and is the leading agricultural export crop. Cotton occupies nearly 30 percent of Syria's irrigated land, and is planted in the north, east, and central parts of the country. The major planted variety is Aleppo 40 which was developed by the Cotton Bureau in Aleppo, Syria and has been in use for more than 10 years. Planting begins around April 1 and continues through mid-May. The harvest season normally extends from September through early December, with the crop being hand picked. The 1991/92 cotton crop reached near record levels with harvesting continuing into January.

The Syrian Government controls the licensing of cotton growing areas and the distribution of seed, thereby controlling production. The Syrian Agricultural Council, which is the highest governmental authority in determining agricultural policy, has promoted continuous increases in cotton production to provide a larger crop for export. This policy traditionally has been implemented through yearly increases in the domestic procurement price for seed cotton. These price adjustments are in line with increases in production costs and are intended to encourage farmers to increase production by discouraging shifts to other more profitable crops such as wheat. The official cotton procurement price for the 1990/91 season was increased by 36 percent while the increase for the 1991/92 crop was only about 5 percent. Cotton producers reportedly believe that these increases were not sufficient, especially in comparison to the set price for wheat which is the major competing crop for irrigated land.

Inadequate precipitation and the resulting low irrigation supplies often limit Syrian cotton production. However, cotton production may increase in the future if drought-tolerant, higher-yielding varieties are planted. There is also a potential for increased cotton area, but only if higher purchase prices are announced before the winter wheat crop is planted and adequate irrigation supplies are available. The 1992/93 cotton crop may face the additional constraint of rising production costs, as diesel fuel costs increase. Diesel fuel prices may boost production costs by as much as 50 percent. If the guaranteed procurement price for the 1992/93 cotton crop allows for these increases, planted area may repeat this year's level.

GRAIN

In 1991/92, Syria produced an estimated 2.0 million ton wheat crop, up 16 percent from the drought reduced crop of 1990/91. Due to a shortage of rainfall last year, much of the wheat grown was grazed by livestock. This year, wheat area totaled 1.3 million hectares up 14 percent from the 1.1 million planted in 1990/91. More area was planted to irrigated wheat as additional lands in northeastern Syria were brought under irrigation. Also, precipitation was favorable in the rainfed growing regions and irrigation water levels were adequate during 1991/92. Average yields were up 2 percent from 1990/91.

Historically wheat production in Syria was largely dependent on rainfall, since the majority of the crop was grown under rainfed conditions. However, in recent years area planted to wheat under irrigation has been increasing, with irrigated area rising to between 30 and 40 percent of the total area. Wheat is produced in the northeast (provinces of Ragga, Hassakeh, and Aleppo), central Syria (province of Hama), and to a much lesser extent in the south. Most of the wheat grown is soft wheat, while durum comprises about 25 percent of the crop. Wheat is primarily produced for use in bread, but is also used in small quantities for bulgar and pasta production. In addition, wheat is used to replace other feed grains in animal rations. Planting begins with the onset of the rainy season and extends from October through December. Harvest begins in mid-May and concludes in August.

The government officially supports wheat production by setting favorable purchase prices. Wheat procurement prices in 1990 were increased by nearly 50 percent for both soft and hard wheat over 1989 levels, making the official purchase price roughly double international prices. The government also increased the procurement price for the 1991/92 crop. This was an effort to purchase a higher percentage of the local crop and save on foreign exchange used for wheat imports. In addition, the Syrian Government is attempting to reduce the need for flour imports by encouraging the renovation of old, privately owned flour mills, which have been out of operation for nearly 25 years.

Syria produced an estimated 800,000 tons of barley in 1991/92, up 60 percent from the drought reduced harvest of 500,000 a year earlier. A lack of adequate rainfall during the 1990/91 winter growing season reduced barley yields and allowed producers to harvest only 45 percent of the 2.2 million hectares initially planted. Barley is the most important feed grain grown in Syria and is used principally in sheep and cattle feed, but sometimes replaces corn in poultry feed rations. Barley is produced almost entirely under rainfed conditions, with only 1 percent of the crop grown under irrigation. Production is concentrated in the provinces of Hassakeh, Ragga, Aleppo, Hama, and Homs in the north, northeast, and central parts of Syria. Barley is planted at the same time as wheat -- October through December -- but is harvested about 15 days later than wheat. Syria is self-sufficient in barley during average to good crop years; however, in poor crop years, barley may be imported by the private sector. The Supreme Agricultural Council increased barley procurement prices in 1991, and as a result purchased the bulk of the 1991/92 crop. The balance was kept by farmers for use as seed and feed.

Corn production reached a record 175,000 tons in 1991/92, up 35 percent from 130,000 produced last year. Area has increased steadily over the last 10 years reaching 90,000 hectares this year, or more than triple 1981/82 levels. Syria produces hybrid, short-season varieties of yellow corn, which are planted in irrigated areas after the wheat harvest. Planting extends from May to December, with harvest beginning in October. Corn is usually planted in the provinces of Hassakeh, Ragga, Deir Ez Zor, Idleb, Homs, Damascus, and Aleppo and is used primarily for animal feed by the poultry sector. Corn is also used as seed, for the production of starch, and for human consumption as corn on the cob.

Official policy encourages corn production in order to provide for as much of the local requirement as possible and to reduce the country's dependence on imports. Production has increased three-fold in the last 10 years and will continue to increase, if more irrigation water is available.

OILSEEDS

Cottonseed is Syria's major oilseed crop, with peanuts, sunflowerseed, and sesameseed of secondary importance. Cottonseed is a by-product of the cotton lint industry and production has increased due to improved ginning methods. Syria relies heavily on domestic production, as the oil is the main locally produced cooking oil. Syria produced a record 332,000 tons of cottonseed in 1991/92 from a record area of 190,000 hectares. Cottonseed will continue to be the primary oilseed produced in Syria because cotton lint is Syria's major agricultural export commodity.

Peanuts have been planted on roughly the same area for the last 10 years, with production reaching 25,000 tons this year, 25 percent more than the 20,000 produced in 1990/91. Peanuts are produced under irrigation in northwestern Syria. The only varieties grown are used for confectionery purposes because of a relatively low oil content. The government has focused efforts toward improving peanut production, but these attempts have had little success.

Sesameseed and sunflowerseed are relatively minor summer crops in Syria. Both are grown under irrigation; however, low water availability limits production potential. About half of the total supply of sesameseed is believed to be processed into oil. Both sesameseed and oil are used in Syrian pastries. Nearly 40 percent of Syria's sunflowerseed crop is crushed; the balance is consumed as a snack food. Interest in these labor intensive crops has increased recently due to attractive domestic prices. However, practically no official effort is underway to increase sunflowerseed or sesameseed production.

Syrian production of soybeans, which began in 1988, continues to be relatively small, but is expected to increase in the future. Syria planned to expand soybean production in 1991 to 13,000 tons, but limited irrigation water levels held the planted area to 10,000 hectares. Since Syria has no crushing facility suitable for soybeans, a large portion of the crop is purchased by the government for fodder.

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TABLE 15

Syrian Grains, Oilseeds, and Cotton

1980/81 1981/82 1982/83 1983/84 1984/85 1985/86 1986/87 1987/88 1988/89 1989/90 1990/91 1991/92f

AREA HARVESTED

(1,000 hectares)

COTTON (lint)	139	143	159	176	179	170	144	129	171	158	156	190
WHEAT	1,449	1,255	1,222	1,290	1,107	1,265	1,350	1,183	1,100	744	1,100	1,250
BARLEY	1,210	1,347	1,589	1,520	920	1,386	1,535	1,570	1,844	750	1,000	1,700
CORN	22	21	22	19	35	47	50	36	49	56	65	90
COTTONSEED	139	143	159	176	179	170	144	129	171	158	156	190

YIELD

(metric tons per hectare)

COTTON (lint)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
WHEAT	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2
BARLEY	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0
CORN	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
COTTONSEED	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2

PRODUCTION

(1,000 metric tons)

COTTON (lint)	118	130	158	193	153	162	126	97	114	147	145	186
WHEAT	2,238	2,087	1,556	1,612	1,068	1,714	1,850	1,656	2,067	900	1,726	2,000
BARLEY	1,587	1,406	661	1,043	303	740	1,200	576	2,500	271	500	800
CORN	47	46	49	27	60	79	80	57	90	109	130	175
COTTONSEED	205	226	264	330	280	307	223	190	300	283	261	332

February 1992

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division , FAS, USDA

EUROPEAN FORESTRY SITUATION

During 1991, forestry enterprises throughout Europe responded conservatively to the economic recession, the continuing slump in construction activity, and the generally depressed world market for wood and wood products. Several of the leading wood producing countries, still reeling from the huge inventories accumulated after the 1990 storms, simply refrained from cutting or milling more wood than was absolutely necessary; others tooled up to supply raw materials to those areas with immediate growth potential such as the furniture manufacturing and remodeling sectors. One common trend throughout the European wood industry was the continuing decline in the production of tropical hardwood lumber and plywood, the void being easily filled by temperate hardwood products.

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TABLE 16

EUROPE: FORESTRY PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(1,000 Cubic Meters)

<u>AUSTRIA:</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u> <u>1/</u>
Softwood Logs	9,086	10,390	8,097
Temperate Hardwood Logs	465	471	459
Softwood Lumber	7,723	8,014	7,916
Temperate Hardwood Lumber	335	352	365
Veneer	21	21	21
Plywood	111	138	147
Fiberboard	96	103	106
Particleboard	1,405	1,528	1,680
 <u>BELGIUM-LUXEMBOURG:</u>	 <u>1989</u>	 <u>1990</u>	 <u>1991</u> <u>1/</u>
Softwood Logs	2,250	2,750	3,100
Temperate Hardwood Logs	725	730	740
Softwood Lumber	1,000	930	1,000
Temperate Hardwood Lumber	484	463	470
Tropical Hardwood Lumber	43	39	37
Veneer	45	43	45
Plywood	65	65	65
Particleboard	2,100	2,200	2,200

1/ Preliminary

February 1992

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 16

EUROPE: FORESTRY PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES -- Continued
(1,000 Cubic Meters)

<u>DENMARK:</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u> <u>1/</u>
Softwood Logs	1,196	1,150	1,100
Temperate Hardwood Logs	484	500	480
Softwood Lumber	281	131	150
Temperate Hardwood Lumber	60	47	45
Veneer	8	7	7
Plywood	6	15	14
Particleboard	366	337	350
 <u>FRANCE:</u>	 <u>1989</u>	 <u>1990</u>	 <u>1991</u> <u>1/</u>
Softwood Logs	13,176	13,500	13,600
Temperate Hardwood Logs	9,740	9,800	9,800
Softwood Lumber	6,740	6,950	7,000
Temperate Hardwood Lumber	3,291	3,350	3,350
Tropical Hardwood Lumber	468	460	450
Veneer	45	50	48
Plywood	439	561	560
Fiberboard	295	400	500
Particleboard	2,102	2,173	2,280
 <u>GERMANY:</u>	 <u>1989</u>	 <u>1990</u>	 <u>1991</u> <u>1/</u>
Softwood Logs	15,978	48,473	12,600
Temperate Hardwood Logs	3,258	4,666	3,320
Softwood Lumber	11,571	12,145	13,000
Hardwood Lumber	1,599	1,776	1,800
Veneer	448	430	480
Plywood	406	416	420
Hardboard	100	110	180
Medium Density Fiberboard	127	183	320
Particleboard	7,297	7,109	7,800
 <u>HUNGARY:</u>	 <u>1989</u>	 <u>1990</u>	 <u>1991</u> <u>1/</u>
Softwood Logs	130	122	125
Temperate Hardwood Logs	1,469	1,400	1,400
Soft Sawnwood	313	310	310
Hard Sawnwood	628	603	620
Plywood	12	10	15
Hardboard	91	65	70
Particleboard	284	248	270

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Data for 1989 and 1990 are for the territory formerly known as the Federal Republic of Germany.

February 1992 Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 16

EUROPE: FORESTRY PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES -- Continued
(1,000 Cubic Meters)

<u>ITALY:</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u> <u>1/</u>
Softwood Logs	904	900	900
Temperate Hardwood Logs	1,717	2,100	2,000
Softwood Lumber	800	850	900
Temperate Hardwood Lumber	1,043	700	750
Tropical Hardwood Lumber	150	130	120
Plywood	450	445	450
Hardboard	116	125	130
Medium Density Fiberboard	450	500	550
Particleboard	3,030	3,050	3,050
<u>NETHERLANDS:</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u> <u>1/</u>
Softwood Logs	145	192	200
Temperate Hardwood Logs	265	265	265
Softwood Lumber	140	162	157
Temperate Hardwood Lumber	190	210	210
Tropical Hardwood Lumber	70	70	70
Veneer	16	16	16
Plywood	13	14	14
Particleboard	40	40	40
<u>SPAIN:</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u> <u>1/</u>
Softwood Logs	6,800	6,700	6,700
Temperate Hardwood Logs	3,500	3,400	3,400
Softwood Lumber	2,550	2,500	2,500
Temperate Hardwood Lumber	750	730	730
Tropical Hardwood Lumber	270	245	200
Softwood Plywood	20	25	25
Temperate Hardwood Plywood	215	215	215
Tropical Hardwood Plywood	150	145	140
Hardboard	165	200	215
Medium Density Fiberboard	215	230	230
Particleboard	1,700	1,700	1,700
<u>UNITED KINGDOM:</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u> <u>1/</u>
Softwood Lumber	1,825	1,935	1,850
Temperate Hardwood Lumber	349	336	330
Tropical Hardwood Lumber	15	10	9
Veneer	9	6	5
Plywood	15	14	10
Medium Density Fiberboard	173	178	156
Particleboard	1,437	1,447	1,475

1/ Preliminary

February 1992

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

DECIDUOUS FRUIT AND TABLE GRAPE SITUATION

In the Southern Hemisphere, 1991/92 production of deciduous fruit and table grapes is forecast to total 5.8 million tons, up 9 percent from 1990/91's reduced crop and 4 percent above the 1989/90 crop. Apples and pears are forecast to show most of the year-to-year increase. Southern Hemisphere production forecasts for 1991/92 (calendar year 1992 for stone fruits and table grapes; for apple and pears, the harvest occurs early in 1992) are as follows: apples, up 9 percent to 3.2 million tons; pears, up 6 percent to 861,000 tons; apricots, unchanged at 122,500 tons; cherries, down 10 percent to 17,300 tons; peaches and nectarines, up 8 percent at 678,100 tons; and table grapes, up 2 percent to 919,700 tons. Revised estimates of world production for 1991/92 (calendar year 1991 for stone fruits and table grapes), compared to year-earlier levels are as follows: apples, 18.9 million tons, down 13 percent; pears, 4.8 million tons, down 11 percent; apricots, 1.2 million tons, up 8 percent; cherries, down 18 percent to 1 million tons; peaches and nectarines, up 2 percent to 6.5 million tons; and table grapes, up 1 percent to 4.6 million tons.

World apple production for the 1991/92 season is estimated at 18.9 million tons, down 13 percent from a year ago. Apple crops in many western European countries were hurt by an April freeze. Apple production in the United States was up because most eastern states harvested bumper crops. Canada's 1991 apple crop was down slightly due to smaller harvests in British Columbia and Nova Scotia. A late September typhoon that struck northern Japan caused a dramatic reduction in Japan's 1991/92 apple crop.

The preliminary estimate for the 1991/92 apple crop in the Southern Hemisphere is 3.2 million tons, up 9 percent from 1990/91. Argentina is expected to show the largest increase. Weather during the growing season was generally favorable and newly bearing trees in orchards planted according to the "compact" system exhibited exceptionally high per acre yields. A mild frost in early October reportedly cut crop potential, but the use of gas-fired heaters prevented extensive damage. South Africa experienced a cold, wet winter that proved highly beneficial to the apple crop--boosting output by approximately 7 percent. Following years of annual increases in excess of 5 percent, Chile's 1991/92 output is expected to expand by only 1 percent. At various times during the growing season, the apple crop was plagued by periods of cold weather, rain, and hail, all of which contributed to a cut in yield potential. Additionally, consistently low prices have slowed further area expansion, dampening the long-term outlook for Chile's apple sector.

World pear production is estimated at 4.8 million tons for 1991/92, down 11 percent from last year. The freeze in Europe, coupled with generally poor growing conditions for the remainder of the season, cut EC production by 22 percent. Pear output in the United States was down 6 percent due to cold weather on the West Coast that hindered development of the Bartlett crop. Japan's pear production declined by only 5 percent as most pears were harvested prior to the September typhoon.

Pear production in the Southern Hemisphere is forecast at 861,100 tons in 1991/92, about 6 percent above the 1990/91 level. Output in Argentina is expected to increase 9 percent as favorable weather prevailed during the growing season and additional plantings reached the bearing stage. Pear production in South Africa is forecast to increase 6 percent mainly due to an increase in the number of bearing trees. Chile's output of pears is expected to show only a marginal increase in 1992--a reflection of unfavorable growing conditions throughout most of the growing season.

SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE DECIDUOUS FRUIT AND TABLE GRAPE PRODUCTION 1/
(1,000 Metric Tons)

	<u>1989/90</u>	<u>1990/91</u>	<u>1991/92 2/</u>
Apples	3,053.5	2,969.1	3,222.0
Pears	815.6	714.4	861.1
Apricots	125.5	122.5	122.5
Cherries	18.4	19.3	17.3
Peaches/nectarines	671.2	630.4	678.1
Table grapes	916.5	902.2	919.7
TOTAL	5,600.7	5,357.9	5,820.7

1/ Apple and pear data are on a July/June production and marketing year. All other data are on a calendar year basis (1989, 1990, 1991, 1992).

2/ Preliminary.

Apricot production in the Southern Hemisphere for 1992 is forecast at 122,000 tons, unchanged from 1991. The one country with a significant downturn is Chile, where output was affected by adverse weather. South Africa, with a potential crop of 52,200 tons, is expected to exhibit the largest increase. World apricot production in 1991 is estimated at 1.2 million tons, up 8 percent from 1990, and slightly above the October estimate. An upward revision in the estimate for Spain offset small downward revisions for most Southern Hemisphere countries.

The Southern Hemisphere's 1992 production of peaches and nectarines is forecast at 678,100 tons, up 8 percent from 1991. Argentina's crop is forecast at 250,000 tons, 25 percent larger than last year's wind and hail-damaged crop. Production in New Zealand is expected to plummet 15 percent to 21,700 tons, primarily due to substantial uprootings of nectarine trees in the Hawkes Bay area. Harvested output in Australia, Chile, and South Africa is expected to remain essentially unchanged from last year. World production during 1991 is estimated at 6.5 million tons, up 3 percent from the October forecast of 6.3 million tons. Substantial upward revisions in the estimates for Greece and Spain accounted for most of the increase.

Preliminary assessments indicate that 1992 table grape production in the Southern Hemisphere will increase 2 percent from last year's reduced level. Chile's table grape crop is forecast at 640,000 tons, unchanged from 1991. Harvested area increased again in 1992, but inclement weather and the premature aging of many vineyards reduced yields. After slow growth in 1991, South African table grape production is forecast to increase by 9 percent in 1992. World table grape production for 1991 is estimated at 4.6 million tons, 1 percent above 1990 mainly due to a moderate increase in output in the Northern Hemisphere.

Arthur Coffing (202) 720-0885

TABLE 17
WORLD APPLE PRODUCTION

(1,000 Metric Tons)

	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92 1/
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE			
NORTH AMERICA			
Canada	536.7	539.7	525.0
Mexico	545.0	520.0	580.0
United States	4,519.0	4,398.4	4,477.3
Total	5,600.7	5,458.1	5,582.3
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY:			
Belgium/Luxembourg	322.4	235.1	135.1
Denmark	85.0	70.0	55.0
France	1,818.2	1,865.0	1,117.8
Germany 2/	2,483.1	2,222.0	1,315.5
Greece	264.3	320.0	200.0
Italy	2,162.0	2,102.0	1,810.0
Netherlands	417.0	431.0	223.0
Spain	747.3	621.8	465.7
United Kingdom	416.2	264.0	293.2
Total	8,715.5	8,130.9	5,615.3
OTHER EUROPE:			
Austria	255.1	268.4	271.0
Hungary	959.0	930.0	950.0
Norway	69.0	50.4	40.0
Sweden	100.8	68.3	55.2
Switzerland	217.9	312.5	136.2
Turkey	1,850.0	1,900.0	1,950.0
Yugoslavia	546.0	523.0	480.0
Total	3,997.8	4,052.6	3,882.4
TOTAL EUROPE	12,713.3	12,183.5	9,497.7
ASIA:			
Japan	1,045.0	1,053.0	555.0
Taiwan	18.0	12.6	15.7
Total	1,063.0	1,065.6	570.7
Total Northern Hemisphere	19,377.0	18,707.2	15,650.7
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE 3/			
Argentina	1,100.0	950.0	1,100.0
Australia	330.0	292.0	312.0
Chile	690.0	760.0	770.0
New Zealand	403.9	424.7	459.2
South Africa	529.6	542.4	580.8
Total Southern Hemisphere	3,053.5	2,969.1	3,222.0
WORLD TOTAL	22,430.5	21,676.3	18,872.7

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes the former F.R.G. and G.D.R. 3/ For Southern Hemisphere countries, data refer to crops harvested in the second year indicated.

TABLE 18
WORLD PEAR PRODUCTION

(1,000 Metric Tons)

	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92 1/
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE			
NORTH AMERICA			
Canada	21.3	16.4	15.0
Mexico	44.9	43.7	27.0
United States	831.7	874.3	824.2
Total	897.9	934.4	866.2
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY:			
Belgium/Luxembourg	87.2	62.2	61.3
Denmark	5.8	6.9	5.7
France	326.9	325.0	195.0
Germany 2/	430.7	379.6	209.9
Greece	95.0	86.7	60.0
Italy	820.0	1,032.7	850.0
Netherlands	113.0	90.0	96.0
Spain	548.2	444.9	406.2
United Kingdom	43.6	36.7	38.7
Total	2,470.4	2,464.7	1,922.8
OTHER EUROPE:			
Austria	46.7	41.0	38.3
Norway	4.2	5.5	4.0
Sweden	10.8	10.9	8.4
Switzerland	79.5	63.9	59.8
Turkey	430.0	413.0	430.0
Yugoslavia	177.0	164.0	170.0
Total	748.2	698.3	710.5
TOTAL EUROPE	3,218.6	3,163.0	2,633.3
ASIA:			
Japan	447.9	443.0	420.0
Total Northern Hemisphere	4,564.4	4,540.4	3,919.5
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE 3/			
Argentina	290.0	275.0	300.0
Australia	171.0	157.0	162.0
Chile	139.0	163.0	166.0
New Zealand	12.6	15.1	16.0
South Africa, Republic of	203.0	204.3	217.1
Total Southern Hemisphere	815.6	814.4	861.1
WORLD TOTAL	5,380.0	5,354.8	4,780.6

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes the former F.R.G. and G.D.R. 3/ For Southern Hemisphere countries, data refer to crops harvested in the second year indicated.

TABLE 19
WORLD APRICOT PRODUCTION

(1,000 Metric Tons)

	1989	1990	1991	1992 1/ 2/
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE				
France	128.0	109.7	100.0	N/A
Greece	83.9	113.4	63.2	N/A
Italy	189.0	203.2	173.0	N/A
Spain	165.0	114.7	208.1	N/A
Turkey	449.0	300.0	430.0	N/A
United States	108.9	111.1	86.9	N/A
Yugoslavia	46.3	47.0	35.0	N/A
Total No. Hemisphere	1,170.1	999.1	1,096.2	N/A
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE				
Argentina	16.6	16.5	16.0	16.0
Australia	31.0	33.1	34.0	33.4
Chile	14.0	14.7	15.5	12.0
New Zealand	8.8	10.0	9.3	8.9
South Africa	43.0	51.2	47.7	52.2
Total So. Hemisphere	113.4	125.5	122.5	122.5
WORLD TOTAL	1,283.5	1,124.6	1,218.7	N/A

1/ Preliminary. 2/ N/A = not available until October 1992.

TABLE 20
WORLD CHERRY PRODUCTION

(1,000 Metric Tons)

	1989	1990	1991	1992 1/ 2/
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE				
Canada	13.5	9.2	10.0	N/A
France	99.0	79.1	41.0	N/A
Germany 3/	279.0	259.3	112.5	N/A
Greece	35.8	41.7	30.0	N/A
Italy	136.5	108.8	105.1	N/A
Japan	14.5	16.0	15.4	N/A
Spain	64.7	42.0	73.8	N/A
Turkey	214.0	233.0	240.0	N/A
United States	295.3	236.9	223.6	N/A
Yugoslavia	220.0	182.0	130.0	N/A
Total No. Hemisphere	1,372.3	1,208.0	981.4	N/A
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE				
Australia	7.0	7.2	7.0	6.8
Chile	10.6	11.2	12.3	10.5
Total So. Hemisphere	17.6	18.4	19.3	17.3
WORLD TOTAL	1,389.9	1,226.4	1,000.7	N/A

1/ Preliminary. 2/ N/A = not available until October 1992.

3/ Includes the former F.R.G. and G.D.R.

TABLE 21

WORLD PEACH & NECTARINE PRODUCTION

(1,000 Metric Tons)

	1989	1990	1991	1992 1/ 2/
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE				
Canada	39.5	49.1	43.0	N/A
France	546.0	487.6	419.1	N/A
Greece	641.0	760.0	800.0	N/A
Italy	1,682.0	1,767.0	1,630.0	N/A
Japan	180.2	189.8	193.3	N/A
Mexico	265.0	265.0	245.0	N/A
Spain	765.9	585.4	711.9	N/A
Turkey	317.0	350.0	360.0	N/A
United States	1,268.2	1,223.4	1,398.1	N/A
Yugoslavia	91.2	65.0	80.0	N/A
Total No. Hemisphere	5,796.0	5,742.3	5,880.4	N/A
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE				
Argentina	260.0	250.0	200.0	250.0
Australia	63.4	68.0	72.0	74.0
Chile	162.4	181.0	180.0	180.0
New Zealand	24.6	26.6	25.6	21.7
South Africa	139.2	145.6	152.8	152.4
Total So. Hemisphere	649.6	671.2	630.4	678.1
WORLD TOTAL	6,445.6	6,413.5	6,510.8	N/A

1/ Preliminary. 2/ N/A = not available until October 1992.

WORLD TABLE GRAPE PRODUCTION

TABLE 22

(1,000 Metric Tons)

	1989	1990	1991	1992 1/ 2/
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE				
France	125.0	128.0	69.0	N/A
Greece	329.3	297.3	330.0	N/A
Italy	1,490.0	1,212.5	1,355.0	N/A
Japan	239.5	242.2	237.6	N/A
Mexico	345.0	342.0	365.0	N/A
Spain	423.8	487.9	477.9	N/A
United States	714.2	770.2	702.5	N/A
Yugoslavia	153.3	166.4	172.5	N/A
Total No. Hemisphere	3,820.1	3,646.5	3,709.5	N/A
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE				
Argentina	140.0	146.0	150.0	155.0
Chile	540.0	660.0	640.0	640.0
South Africa	101.8	110.5	112.2	124.7
Total So. Hemisphere	781.8	916.5	902.2	919.7
WORLD TOTAL	4,601.9	4,563.0	4,611.7	N/A

1/ Preliminary. 2/ N/A = not available until October 1992.

February 1992

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

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How Much Beef Is Left? How Much Protein? How Much Protein? How Much Protein? How Much Protein?

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